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The Outlook

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As an experiment we propose publishing these photograph and cartoon coupons in successive issues of The Outlook for a period of some weeks. No cartoons or photographs will be considered which are sent to us otherwise than in accordance with this notice. We are forced to make this a rigid rule as only by this method can we assure to our readers and friends that their photographs will be properly cared for and their cartoons given attention in the order of their arrival. We will pay for such cartoons and photographs as we use in accordance with the agreements printed on the coupons.

THE EDITORS OF THE OUTLOOK.
381 Fourth Ave., New York City

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Name.....

Address.....

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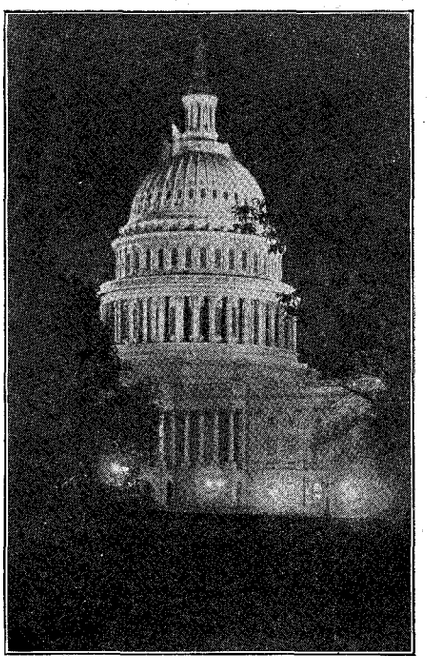

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The Outlook

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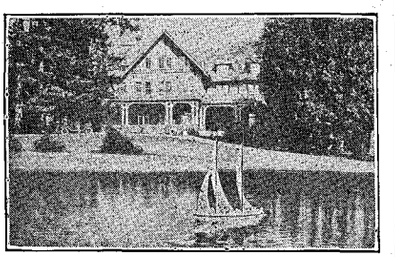

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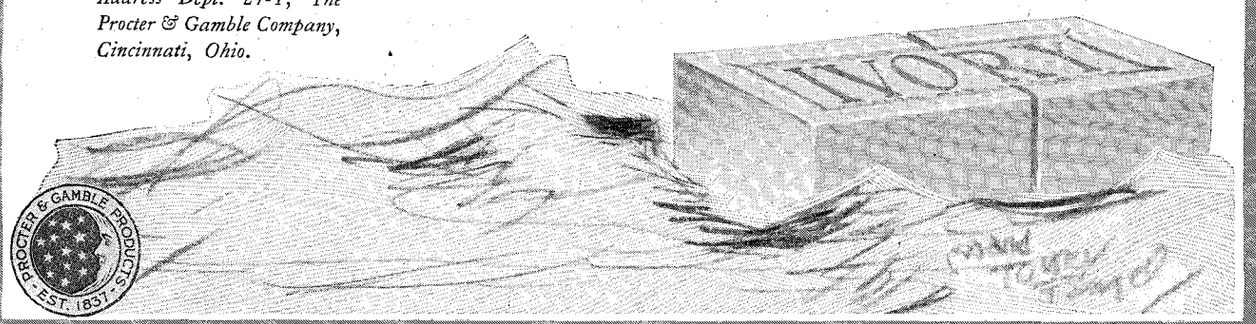

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The Outlook

MAY 26, 1920

Publication of the article by Mr. Sherman Rogers on the Shop Committee Plan, announced last week to appear in this number of The Outlook, is unavoidably postponed to our June 2 issue. This article is an unusually valuable contribution to industrial discussion; it tells of the practical and successful operation of the plan of shop representation as seen by Mr. Rogers in visits to large manufacturing plants.—THE EDITORS.

THE WEEK

THE SOCIALISTS NOMINATE EUGENE V. DEBS

THE Socialist party held its National Convention in New York City during the week ending May 15. The fact that it nominated Eugene V. Debs for President is a better indication even than its platform that the Socialist party is wholly out of sympathy with the present Government of the United States, for Mr. Debs is now serving a ten years' sentence in the Federal prison at Atlanta, Georgia, for treason. The fact that Mr. Debs was not accused of any overt act against the United States, and that his treason consisted of obstructing the Draft Act and of trying to persuade American soldiers to refuse to do their duty in war time does not lessen the criminality of his offense, although his supporters believe that he is a martyr to his moral convictions, and he himself doubtless believes that his acts were prompted by the highest ethical motives.

While the United States was at war struggling for its very existence and for the protection of its Government, its citizens, its homes, and even its children from the death-dealing assaults of the German submarines, Mr. Debs openly endeavored to weaken the protective power of the Government. It is one of the curiosities of psychology that men like Mr. Debs and his followers cannot see that while a man has a perfect right to make a martyr of himself, he has no right to make martyrs of his fellow-citizens or of the women and children committed to his care. A very large number of members of the Socialist party were pro-German in their sympathies. There is no evidence that Mr. Debs was pro-German. Indeed, he is said to be of French stock, and even so conservative a journal as the New York "Times" refers to him as a "man of great kindliness and of excellent private character, qualities which have caused a degree of love for him almost amounting to worship among his followers." How blind that worship is his nomination for President by his party clearly shows.

The recent discussion all over the country of Socialism and the general public denunciation of its "Red" tendencies apparently had a somewhat restraining effect upon the Convention, for the conservative wing of the party was dominant in drawing the platform. This document denounces both the Democratic and Republican parties as enemies of liberty; calls the League of Nations "a mischievous organization;" advocates immediate peace with Germany, a recognition of the Soviet Government in Russia and of the so-called Irish Republic; disapproves of protection, by either diplomacy or force, of property held by Americans in foreign countries; asserts that no alien should be deported from the United States without a trial on specific charges; urges the choice of all Federal judges and that they should be subject to recall; advocates the election of both President and Vice-President of the United States by direct popular election, subject to recall, as well as the election of members of the Cabinet by Congress and their responsibility to Congress; asserts that the Constitution of the United States should be made amendable by popular vote; advocates that not only public utilities but all commercial business done on a National scale should be conducted by the Government; advocates a single tax on the rental value of land, and the payment of all war debts by a progressive tax upon fortunes made out of the war; and, finally, and curiously enough in the same clause, calls upon Congress to establish a shorter working day and at the same time to take steps to promote increased industrial productivity.

International

EUGENE V. DEBS
Socialist Candidate for President

Keystone View Co.

MORRIS HILLQUIT
The foremost figure in the Socialist Convention

IS THE SOCIALIST PARTY A MENACE?

THERE does not appear to us anything in this platform which makes an adherent of it ineligible for membership in the New York Legislature. Even the preamble, which denounces the waste, extravagance, reaction, and unscrupulousness of all other political parties, is framed in language which has a somewhat familiar sound to those who recall how Democrats

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assail Republicans and how Republicans assail Democrats in the heat of a campaign. The parlous state into which both the Democrats and Republicans have fallen, according to the followers of Mr. Debs, is expressed in the following stump-speech style :

> Under the cloak of a false and morbid patriotism and under the protection of Governmental terror the Democratic Administration has given the ruling classes unrestrained license to plunder the people by intensive exploitation of labor, by the extortion of enormous profits, and by increasing the cost of all necessities of life. Profiteering has become reckless and rampant, billions have been coined by the capitalists out of the suffering and misery of their fellow-men. The American financial oligarchy has become a dominant factor in the world, while the conditions of the American workers grow more precarious.
>
> The responsibility does not rest upon the Democratic party alone. The Republican party through its representatives in Congress and otherwise has not only openly condoned the political misdeeds of the last three years, but it has sought to outdo its Democratic rival in the orgy of political reaction and repression. Its criticism of the Democratic administrative policy is that it is not reactionary and drastic enough.

On the whole, the proceedings of the Socialists' National Convention indicate that the majority of its members prefer to fight with verbal hot shot rather than machine guns, and that they at least profess a belief in the ballot-box as the American instrument of accomplishing political changes. Nevertheless there are people in Albany who are still in the expelling frame of mind, and who would even like to expunge the word "Socialist" from the printed page. At least we judge so from the following letter, by which we learn that The Outlook has recently been expelled from the Legislative Library:

> STATE OF NEW YORK,
> LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY,
> CAPITOL, ALBANY.
>
> Charles R. Skinner, Librarian.
> Dwight L. Goewey, Rutherford Yocum } Assistants.
>
> May 13, 1920.
>
> *To The Outlook:*
>
> This Library does not propose to keep on file any publication which sympathizes with the five Socialists who were recently expelled from the New York State Assembly—and which therefore is in sympathy with Socialism itself—or which criticises the stand for Americanism taken by 116 Members of Assembly, including Speaker Sweet (whom you particularly denounce), for their determination that the laws of the Empire State shall be made by loyal American citizens, and not by Socialists whose confessed purpose is to overthrow the American Constitution and our laws.
>
> When these Socialists find themselves in trouble, their first impulse is to invoke the very Constitution and laws which they aim to destroy, and at the same time curse and criticise the Government which has given them every privilege they enjoy.
>
> When Governor Coolidge and Massachusetts won their great victory for law and order; when Ole Hanson at Seattle drove back the devils who would destroy our Government; when Governor Allen, of Kansas, organized the "Court of Justice" and opened the coal mines in spite of the strikers; when General Wood restored order at Omaha and Gary, you were loud in your enthusiasm for Americanism. But when the same test is successfully made in New York State, you call upon your readers to punish Speaker Sweet and his associates. Is this fair? Is it honest?
>
> You who take this stand should read the proceedings of the Convention of Socialists now in session in your city; note the treasonable speeches made, the defiance of Government; and its determination to nominate as the Socialist candidate for President of the United States Convict No. 2253, now detained in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta for treasonable utterances. To be consistent The Outlook should give Convict No. 2253 its support.
>
> You may discontinue The Outlook, although we are paid long in advance.
>
> (Signed) CHARLES R. SKINNER.

THE INTERNATIONAL FARM CONGRESS

It is a pleasure to turn from the controversial subject of the Socialist platform, which has led to the misfortune to The Outlook recorded above, and to consider a platform which we are sure both Mr. Skinner and ourselves can agree in indorsing. It is the Declaration of Principles of the International Farm Congress, and reads as follows. This has just come into our hands in a roundabout way, and we are most glad to pass it along to our readers as a very admirable statement of the principles which should govern both citizens and legislators in dealing with some present acute and political questions:

1. Undivided loyalty to country, first and always, with no conflicting obligations; the protection of its institutions and the preservation of its traditions.
2. Pledging adequate production on the farm, and demanding it in the factory.
3. The enactment and enforcement of such legislation as will reduce the spread in prices between producer and consumer to a mimimum, with severe punishment for all profiteers.
4. Prompt suppression of all industrial disorders, and the deportation of all alien agitators and red flag followers.
5. Requiring all able-bodied men to work a reasonable number of hours per day or week, at some constructive or useful occupation.
6. Opposition to the calling of strikes for any reason other than emergency, and demanding that industrial strife be settled by arbitration.
7. Opposition to the unionization of police or other public officials or employees.
8. A better agriculture, better organized, better informed, better protected against calamitous market changes and unjust discrimination.
9. A better country to live in, with better homes, better schools, better roads, and free opportunity for the exercise of individual initiative.
10. Equal opportunities to all classes of citizenship, and to all sections and localities.

We should be glad to know more about the International Farm Congress, which, in spite of its name, appears to be a permanent organization and not a mere conference. Its last annual convention was held at Kansas City, Missouri. Perhaps some of our readers in that vicinity can give us further information.

THE MEXICAN NEWS

The American public is accustomed to taking the news from Mexico with a grain of salt. This cautious attitude has certainly been amply justified by the way in which the events of the revolution against Carranza have been reported during the past month. One day the newspapers capture Carranza, the next day they set him free again; one day they kill his supporter, General Murguia, the next day the General is restored to life. Of course the lack of any such adequate native news service as exists in most up-to-date countries is a great handicap to the American correspondents in Mexico. Perhaps the suspicion is pardonable, however, that if more of these news writers were working for salary and fewer working "on space" the news from Mexico would be less variable.

As The Outlook goes to press, Carranza is reported to be hiding in the mountains between Mexico City and Vera Cruz, having escaped pursuit thus far thanks to the devotion of a small force of loyal troops, which fought a stubborn rear-guard action and held back the rebels long enough for the President to get away in an automobile.

An interesting interpretation of the revolution is given in the New York "Times" by Mr. V. Blasco Ibañez, the famous Spanish novelist, who has just returned from Mexico. He reports Carranza's enemies as charging that the former "First Chief" was using Señor Bonillas only as a stalking-horse, his intention being to succeed Bonillas in the Presidency after the latter had finished one term in office. To do this Carranza would either have had to defy the Constitution or to have it amended, for at present it limits all Presidents to one term of four years. Mr. Ibañez thinks that Carranza could hardly have picked a man less acceptable to the Mexicans than Bonillas, who is disliked because he has lived very much outside his own country.

The Spanish novelist finds that the greatest curse of Mexico is militarism. Obregon and Gonzales compare very favorably with most Mexican generals, many of whom are "mere boys."

As this is written it is reported that

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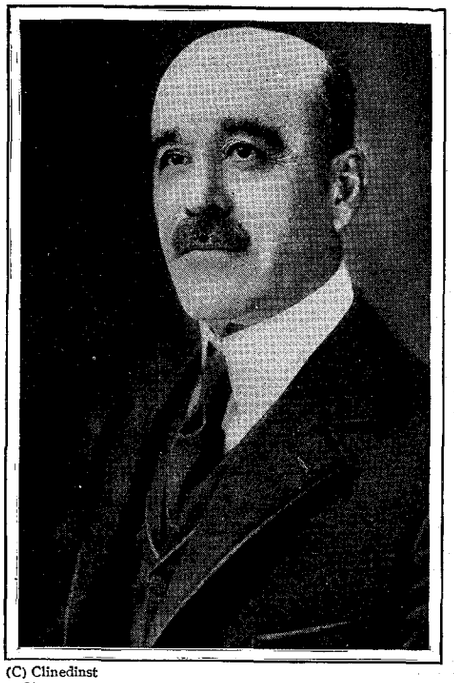

(C) Clinedinst
SEÑOR BONILLAS, CARRANZA'S CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY

Pablo Gonzales has renounced his ambitions for the Presidency, leaving a clear field to Obregon. This would mean much for the restoration of stable political and social conditions in Mexico, if true. But, alas! it must be remembered that Mexican politicians always reserve the right to change their minds.

A TYPICAL AMERICAN

LEVI PARSONS MORTON died on his ninety-sixth birthday. He was emphatically a self-made man.

He was born in the Vermont village of Shoreham, across Lake Champlain from Ticonderoga. His father was a Congregational preacher with the salary of $600. That meant that all the children had to go to work at an early age. Young Levi served in a village store. Then he went into a larger store in another place and then into a still larger store in a still larger place, finally reaching Hanover, New Hampshire, the seat of Dartmouth College. He wanted to go to Hanover because he knew that by social association with the life of the College he might gain advantages that circumstances had denied to him. Then he went to Boston and was employed by one of the best dry-goods firms, and finally came to New York and established his own firm. The Civil War came and paralyzed everything. Several years later Morton rehabilitated his fortune and one day gave a dinner to which he invited all of the firm's creditors; each guest found under his plate a check covering the full amount of the firm's indebtedness.

Mr. Morton then branched into banking, having the great good fortune of becoming associated with the late George Bliss, through whom the new firm of Morton, Bliss & Company rose to a commanding position in the financial world.

Not until he reached middle age did Mr. Morton enter political life. He went to Congress, vigorously opposing there the bill providing for the unlimited coinage of free silver. He accepted President Garfield's offer of the position of Minister to France. When the new Minister arrived in Paris he found the American Legation established over a grocery store in a dingy street. Congress had made no provision for a more pretentious home, but Mr. Morton was able from his ample wealth to take up his residence in a good house, and he entertained extensively. By his great urbanity of manner he did much to lend dignity to his office.

In 1888 he was elected for Vice-President on the Harrison ticket. In the Senate, as everywhere in Washington, his dignified, impartial, and courteous treatment of every one was appreciated.

In 1894, by one of the largest pluralities ever received by a candidate, he was chosen Governor of New York. He made a competent and admirable executive.

His life was one of remarkable span; it was a life of prosperity and usefulness.

THE TURKISH TREATY

THE Turkish delegates at Paris have at last received the Turkish Treaty from the Peace Commissioners. The text of the Treaty confirms the outline already published in these columns.

It gives Thrace to Greece—a great victory for Venizelos, the Greek Prime Minister.

It internationalizes the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles; that is to say, these straits are to be free to all ships of all nations both in war and peace, and no act of war may be permitted there unless in enforcing a League of Nations decree. The administrative regulation of the straits is to be intrusted to a commission of nine members, representing England, France, Italy, Japan, Greece, Rumania, America (if we wish to be represented), Russia, and Bulgaria (should these latter Powers join the League of Nations). The representatives of England, France, Italy, Japan, and America are to have two votes each, the others only one.

The Treaty permits the Sultan to remain in Constantinople, but reduces the military force at his immediate command to a body guard of seven hundred men and a small body of gendarmes. It is presumable that the inter-Allied patrol of the straits might assume direction in Constantinople if needed.

With regard to Asia, the immense territories of Mesopotamia and Syria now pass to the administration of England and France respectively. That small part of Syria always known as Palestine goes by mandate to Great Britain. As to Armenia the settlement is less satisfactory. We have already reported that President Wilson has been asked to determine the boundaries of Armenia; thus there is no exact knowledge as to just what will constitute the particular outlying spheres of influence as represented by other Powers. The Treaty leaves most of Asia Minor to Turkey, but properly assigns the Smyrna region to Greece.

THE JEWS IN PALESTINE

THE other day in New York City some forty thousand Jews paraded in celebration of the restoration of protection to Jews in Palestine. A cynic watching the procession said, "I wonder if any one marching there would be willing to go back to Palestine to live."

Perhaps not many Americans or British or French would wish to go to Palestine to live. But many Russians, Rumanians, and Poles are on their way thither. This is because the Supreme Council of the Powers has given to Great Britain a mandate to administer Palestine.

Paul Thompson
THE ZIONIST PARADE IN NEW YORK CITY (LOOKING DOWN FIFTH AVENUE)

In 1917 Mr. Balfour, British Foreign Secretary, wrote to Lord Rothschild, conveying "the following declaration of sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspirations, which has been submitted to and approved by the [British] Cabinet:"

> His Majesty's Government view with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country.

The international Provisional Zionist Committee thereupon notified American

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Zionists that "the way is now open to a succession of practical steps leading to the resettlement of Palestine by the Jewish people." This Zionist Committee represents Jews from all parts of the world who regard Zion, that is to say, Palestine, as their Jewish homeland, if not, as the first Zionist Conference (1897) said, "their only haven and refuge." In the resettlement the nationality of Jewish citizens of other countries is protected by the terms of the mandate; that is to say, a Jew of America may retain his nationality although he lives in Palestine.

Thus, instead of an independent, or at least an autonomous, Jewish state in Palestine, the ideal of the Zionist movement as inaugurated by Theodor Herzl years ago, we find Palestine under the wisest possible protectorate, one petitioned for by 500,000 Jews. With a distinctly religious state, such as an independent Jewish Palestine would have become, there would have arisen two insurmountable perils; first from the Mohammedans, who greatly outnumber the Jews in the Palestinian population, and, second, from the Roman Catholics (Maronites) from the north under the protection of the Catholic French. The best French Jews, such as Professor Lévy, of the Collège de France, who were sent to Palestine by the French Government to investigate the situation there, reported against the establishment of a distinctly Jewish state.

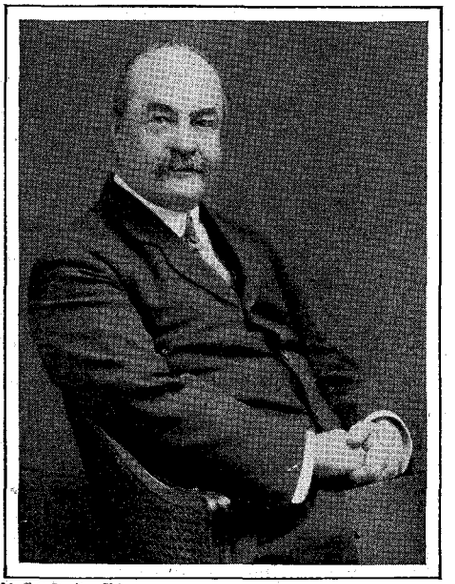
THE RECOGNITION OF BOLSHEVIST RUSSIA

JUDGE ALTON B. PARKER, President of the National Civic Federation, recently telegraphed to fourteen Presidential candidates asking them for their opinion concerning the recognition of the Russian Bolshevist Government. The pertinence of this inquiry is indicated by the fact that one of the candidates is reported to have said: "I think we are coming to a point where there is no other course to pursue than to recognize the *de facto* Government of Russia."

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, replied at once to Judge Parker. His letter is admirable, the kind one might expect from a man of his ability. It is as follows:

> I beg to say that I am absolutely opposed to the recognition by the Government of the United States of the so-called Soviet Government of Russia. Such recognition, if based upon grounds of possible commercial advantage, would be to sell American principles for money.
>
> The so-called Soviet Government of Russia is a tyranny of a small, well-organized minority, which happens to occupy strategic points in the political and economic life of the Russian people. Their announced principles, which include the exploitation of a people by a class, are abhorrent to every lover of liberty and to every believer in justice.
>
> I stand upon the doctrine stated by Theodore Roosevelt in his Message to the Congress of the United States, December 6, 1904: "It is a mere truism to say that every nation, whether in America or anywhere else, which desires to maintain its freedom, its independence, must ultimately realize that the right of such independence cannot be separated from the responsibility of making good use of it."

Despite the fact that in 1912 Dr. Butler received the electoral vote of Utah and Vermont as the "running mate" of Mr. Taft after Mr. Sherman's death, he has contested no primaries in any State, but he may receive the votes of the



Moffett Studio, Chicago
NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER

New York delegation on the first ballot and some other votes on later ballots. The assurance of these should be, we think, materially heightened by his prompt and true utterance concerning Russia.

The National Civic Federation has filed with President Wilson a protest against the recognition of the Russian Bolshevist Government and its menace to religion, the family, representative government, and every law of economics. "There must be no compromise between American democracy and Russian Bolshevism," rightly says the protest. "We therefore believe that the people of the United States, acting through their Government at Washington, should now, once and for all, declare that they cannot in any way countenance this Bolshevist government of violence and terror."

PAY POSTAL EMPLOYEES ADEQUATELY

AN effort is being made before Congress to secure action to remedy the almost universally acknowledged inadequacy in the payment of United States postal employees. More than a year ago a Joint Commission on Postal Salaries was created to investigate t subject and secure action. As yet, h ever, nothing has been done.

There is no question about the feeli among citizens everywhere that the ha worked and indispensable postal pul servants should receive adequate a reasonable payment. Under present c ditions and living costs, this means th there must be a decided increase salary. It has been truly pointed that "the business and social relati of the entire country are absolut dependent upon the efficient operation the postal service." No workers dese liberal treatment more than the men w work so hard for the public in the p offices and in delivering mail and parc to the people at their homes. It is rea a disgrace to the country that th faithful, efficient, and in most cases perienced men should have to ask in v for action upon their just representatio

One natural and inevitable result the poor payment of postal employee (just as with the ill-paid teachers) th the best men are leaving their work secure better employment. For instan it is stated by a committee having t matter in hand that in the New Y Post Office alone during the month April two hundred and sixty-one res nations occurred, and that practically of these resignations were occasioned inadequacy of salaries and better indu ments offered in other industries. It reported that similar conditions exist m or less throughout the whole country.

We urge Congress to pay heed this just and proper claim upon its att tion, and we also urge the public at la to take an interest in the matter and bring its influence to bear upon C gress. How great the need is may seen in the statement that some of highest executive officers in the New Y Post Office are receiving less to-day th their predecessors received forty ye ago, and that many others in that P Office who are experts are paid only per cent more than was paid for the sa work in 1907. The entrance grade for a clerk or carrier is $23.07 a we and the highest pay he can ever obt through automatic grade promotion $31.73 a week.

These facts and many others that mi be cited are proof beyond dispute t the situation as regards postal employ is one that demands action from Government which controls and the p lic which profits by their service.

THE AMERICAN SPIRIT IN EDUCATION

IN the fall of 1919 the city of Bost it will be remembered, was in throes of a police strike. The sympa

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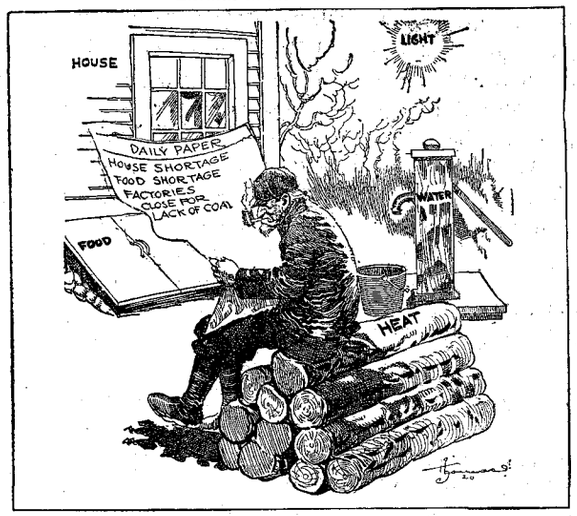
CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

AS SELECTED BY OUTLOOK READERS

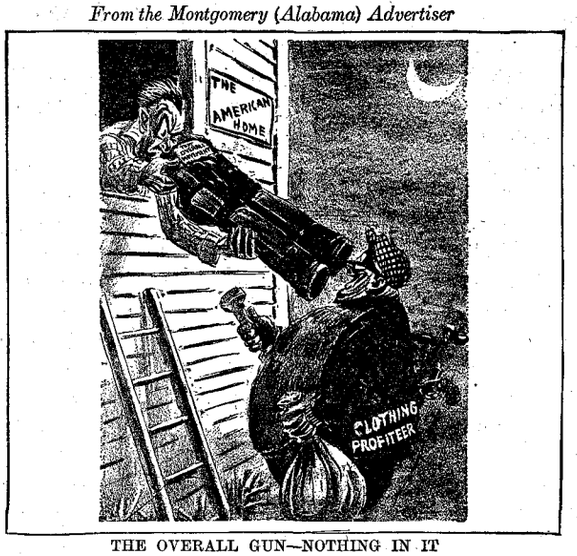
Thomas in the Detroit News



"CITY FOLKS GET THEMSELVES INTO THE DURNEDEST MESSES"

From Geo. H. Rinsey, Ann Arbor, Mich.

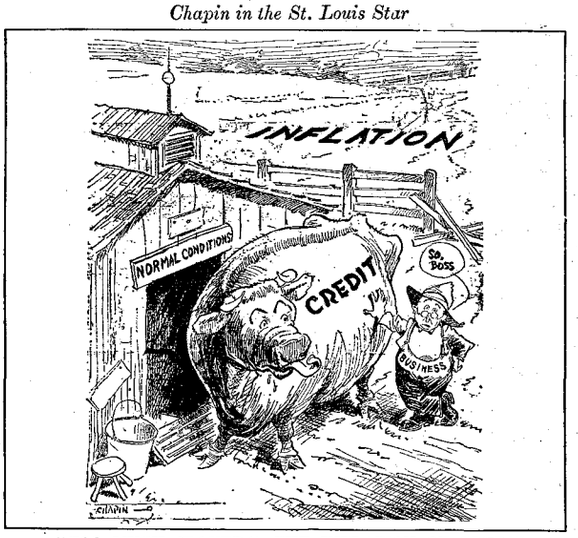
From the Montgomery (Alabama) Advertiser



THE OVERALL GUN—NOTHING IN IT

From Geo. T. Garrett, Montgomery, Ala.

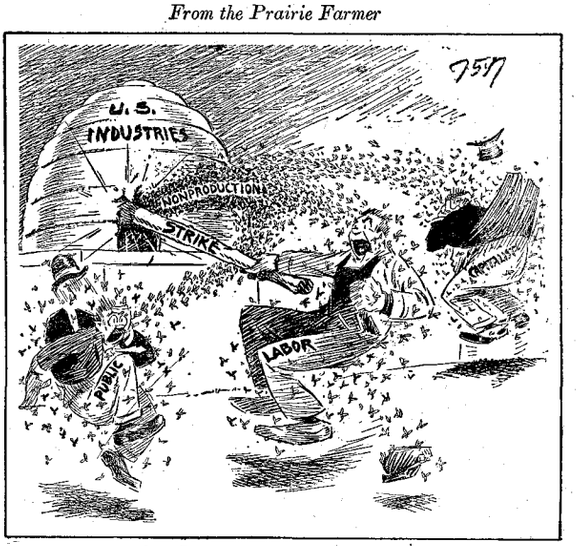
Chapin in the St. Louis Star



"TOO MUCH CLOVER"—THE INFLATION OF CREDIT

From A. H. Foster, St. Louis, Mo.

From the Prairie Farmer



EVERYBODY GETTING STUNG

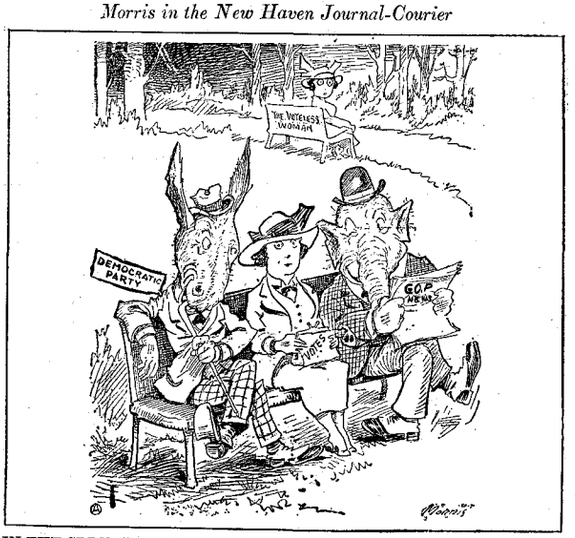
From Zenas Spicer, Monmouth, Ill.

De Mar in the Philadelphia Record

DOES AN ELEPHANT HAVE A LONG MEMORY?

No name or address—will sender kindly forward?

Morris in the New Haven Journal-Courier



IN THE SPRING A YOUNG MAN'S FANCY LIGHTLY TURNS TO VOTES

From John W. Rice, New Haven, Conn.

These cartoons were sent to The Outlook in response to our request for representative cartoons that appeal to our readers as vital expressions of popular movements and public opinion. Particulars may be found on page 139 of this issue

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of practically the entire student body and Faculty of Harvard University was with the Governor of Massachusetts in his effort to vindicate the authority of the Government.

A lecturer on history, Harold J. Lasky, author of "Problems of Sovereignty" and "Authority in the Modern State," chose to support the striking policemen. His statements were widely criticised within the University. The feeling of the undergraduate body was shown by the action of the Harvard "Lampoon" in devoting a special number to satirizing the radical pronouncements of Mr. Lasky, and the views of the Faculty were doubtless accurately represented by a public attack made by Professor Edwin H. Hall, Professor of Physics, upon Mr. Lasky's views.

It is reported that several gifts were withheld from the Endowment Fund because the University refused to displace Mr. Lasky on account of his political views. On the other hand, several gifts are attributed directly to the admiration of the givers for Harvard's stand on behalf of academic freedom.

Perhaps the most significant gift of all came from Mr. Lasky's most outstanding critic, Professor Hall. This gift was sent to President Lowell with a letter which deserves the widest possible reading. It is a letter which might well be posted for study in the class-rooms of every American school and university, for it represents not only the particular ideals of Harvard but the fundamental principles of our American system of education. The names of many of our schools and universities could be substituted without loss of truth for that of Harvard in the letter which we print below:

Dear Mr. Lowell:

I propose to give a thousand dollars to the Harvard Endowment Fund, and I shall do this in express approval of your defense, under trying conditions, of academic freedom.

I have not changed my mind as to the essential character of certain doctrines which have occasionally been uttered by a colleague, and which I felt called upon to denounce in a public letter not long ago. But I have more faith in free discussion than in repression, as a means of combating dangerous theories, and I trust much to the good sense and right feeling of Harvard undergraduates. Political and social matters are not so occult to our young men that they feel obliged to take the opinion of any teacher thereon as final.

When parents tell me that they are thinking of keeping their sons away from Harvard in order to protect them from unsafe teaching, I wonder where they will send them, to find, on the whole, a better intellectual atmosphere than the one which prevails here.

Very truly yours,
EDWIN H. HALL.

Mr. Lasky has recently been appointed professor in the London School of Economics, a department of the University of London.

HOW FRANCE DEALS WITH STRIKES

WHEN her security is threatened, France knows how to act. She did it in the Dreyfus case when the army hierarchy menaced her. She did it in separating Church from State when clericalism threatened her. She did it in the great railway strike some years ago when she called the strikers to military service. She is doing it now, when trades-unionism menaces her, by dissolving the greatest general trade union, the "C. G. T," Confédération Générale de Travail.

She can do this because, unlike America, she has had the wisdom to incorporate labor unions, thus giving to them the protection of the law but making them responsible to its discipline. According to the law of 1884, the exclusive object of labor unions is "the study and defense of their economic interests." Now, during the past four months the C. G. T. has called a series of strikes. In February it called a general railway strike. Half of the railway workers responded. The strike persisted for three months and was such a fizzle that on May 1 the C. G. T. ordered the men observing the May Day holiday not to return to work. About twenty per cent responded. Confronted by this unsuccess, the C. G. T. decided to call sympathetic strikes. So on May 5 it ordered a miners' strike. About forty per cent of the miners responded, and half of this number later returned to work. On May 8 it called a dockers and sailors' strike. Again some forty per cent responded. But this was not enough of a response. On the following day it called a metal workers' strike. Only twenty per cent of the workers responded. On May 10, therefore, it called strikes in the building trade and among the transport workers on subways, street cars, omnibuses, and taxicabs. With the exception of the taxicab drivers, not one in ten men quit work. On May 11 it ordered the strike of electricians and gas workers. Obedience to this would have stopped the subways and street cars of Paris and would have left the city without light. Of some six thousand employees only seventy did not come to work, perhaps because they saw that the Government had already provided for the filling of their places if they struck.

This succession of strikes has occurred not primarily because of hours or wages but because the C. G. T. has now unfortunately fallen under the leadership of two radicals, Longuet and Loriot. First of all, they want to show their own power. But, secondly, they actually hope to get control of the Government itself by wearing it out. For a long time they have been trying to do this. They expecte to turn the Parliamentary elections si months ago, but France spurned them.

MINNESOTA FARMERS

THE United States is still, we are gla to say, an agricultural country, an its general prosperity rests, in the la analysis, upon the welfare and productiv skill of its farmers. There have been di quieting reports in the technical an financial journals regarding the gener crop outlook for the coming season. Som well-qualified observers predict a decreas in farm products this year because of th high cost of labor and the dissatisfactio of the farmers with the prices they ar receiving for their products. It is usefi occasionally to supplement these technic reports with observations from people i the field. Such observations often ind cate increased activity and success in ce tain lines of farming in spite of pessimis regarding such great agricultural staple as wheat and pork. For example, w have recently received a letter from reader of The Outlook who is intimatel interested in the production of flou cereals, and feeds. He thinks that th Government has not treated the whea farmers with justice, while it has ove favored the cotton planter. Neverthele his report of conditions in Minnesota on the whole encouraging. We quot from his letter:

> Farmers in our section have reduced their wheat acreage about twenty-five per cent. Minnesota farmers are pretty diligent, and so far as I can ascertain have planted most of their wheat during the week beginning April 12. It rained all the following week over our territory. The remainder of the wheat was planted during the week beginning April 26. Everything is favorable at present, the weather holding cool and moist with about every other day bright and sunny. Not much of the other small grain is sown, but of course that is not so important. There is no haste about oats and barley. Minnesota produced a wonderful corn crop last year. Farmers are preparing to plant more corn this year. Dairying has increased. It is not uncommon for farmers' cream checks to exceed $250 a month. The reduced acreage of wheat is due to three causes: dissatisfaction with the treatment of the Government, scarcity and high price of farm labor, and the fact that farmers have overcropped their land to wheat during the war. Farm-hands are getting as much as $100 a month with board and laundry "found," as we say. The average farm-hand is getting about $75 a month. Most of our farmers do their own work, excepting in harvest. You know in harvest time practically every one goes out to help. Even bankers, business men, and some of the women leave the towns and help with the harvest.

This report confirms what we believ to be the fact that the farmers of con

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paratively small acreage along the Atlantic seaboard must accept the high price of farm labor as inevitable, agree to pay it, and meet the expense by increased efficiency or some kind of co-operative selling. Much is now being done to tempt the workmen to industrial centers by the payment of high wages and by making social and industrial conditions attractive. Labor can be brought to the farm only by similar efforts.

NEIGHBORS' DAY

BEFORE resigning the Secretaryship of the Interior, the last official act of Franklin K. Lane was to call a conference to discuss community organization. No more constructive thing could be done, he thought, and we think, than to increase the spirit of neighborliness. He therefore suggested the observance of Neighbors' Day. It has been set for June 14.

Mr. Lane's idea was that the people of the different communities throughout the country should make an attempt to get acquainted with each other's personalities and needs through community discussions, celebrations, sings, dances—"an experiment in good will bound to bring rich returns." Such a Neighbors' Day, he affirmed, would constitute a challenge to the spirit of neighborly co-operation throughout the country.

"The community life, as we knew it in the early days of democracy, seems never to have been so thin and capricious as now," continued Mr. Lane.

> Except in the more sparsely populated agricultural sections of the country the old type of intimate village life has almost disappeared. Our holidays are celebrated more or less individually, and we do not have common festivals comparable even to the old-time husking bees or Halloween parties of the farmers. Even our sports are commercialized, and our city baseball teams represent not the real ability of our communities to play ball but the acumen of a professional manager.
>
> Residents of apartment-houses in big cities rarely know who live under the same roof with them, much less who live in the same community or block. Yet these people have identical interests with theirs in the matter of their community's health, the rental of their homes, the price which they have to pay for food, the conditions of their public services.

Here are reasons enough why we should have a Neighbors' Day. But there is a special reason. Mr. Lane describes it thus:

> We cannot deny the bitter strain of truth in Mr. Roosevelt's phrase about our being a "polyglot boarding-house." . . . We have found that the immigrant only two streets away from our home needed medical advice, often the teaching of English and the elementary facts about American history and institutions. . . . Closer, more sympathetic, and humbler examination has shown us that the immigrant needed not so much to be told what to do in a patronizing fashion as to be encouraged to contribute to the common fund his particular viewpoint. . . . To be made welcome in community activities we must make the foreigner not a subordinate, a separate class, but a partner.

These statements should move people properly to observe Neighbors' Day.

SECRETARY DANIELS'S "SMOKE SCREEN"

IN reading Secretary Daniels's remarks before the Senate Committee which has been investigating Rear-Admiral Sims's recent criticisms, it is impossible to avoid the feeling that the Secretary of the Navy is appealing to anti-British prejudice rather than answering the points made by Admiral Sims. It will be remembered that the Admiral, in a letter submitted as confidential and constructive advice to the Department (not, as some seem to suppose, in a public outburst of criticism), made recommendations based on his belief that for some time after the United States entered the war there was no clear policy of action prevalent in the Department, that it was painfully evident that preparation had not been made in the pre-war period, as it should have been, and that our naval forces were not always used in such a way as to co-operate effectively in the joint warfare upon Germany. In his statement before the Senate Committee Admiral Sims summed this up briefly when he said that "the Navy Department, during the first six months of the war, failed to put into actual practice a whole-hearted policy of co-operation with the Allies—a policy required for the winning of the war with the least possible delay."

We find the substance of the charges made by Admiral Sims stated as follows by the "Scientific American," which has long had a high reputation for its knowledge of technical naval affairs. "Admiral Sims's criticisms were aimed at the amazing and baffling delay and lack of aggressive action which marked the first three months of the war." The "Scientific American" adds as to certain important details:

> For several months at the most critical period of the naval war America's participation was confined to a single executive representative in London, with only one assistant to help him; and the repeated, urgent recommendations of this representative that our Navy Department get into the war at once by sending every possible destroyer and anti-submarine craft to the theater of operations were either refused or ignored.

The feeling that the reader of Secretary Daniels's testimony gets is that he is far more concerned in attacking Admiral Sims personally than in showing that the Admiral's criticism was without basis. For instance, he leaves the impression that Admiral Sims dispraised the actual work done by our war-vessels and their officers and men. Nothing could be further from the case. In a series of exceedingly spirited articles on the work of our Navy which have been published in the "World's Work" Admiral Sims tells the story of the fine achievement of men, officers, and vessels in a way to thrill every American heart. Secretary Daniels's misrepresentation, for such it undoubtedly is in effect, is nothing more or less than what has been aptly called a "smoke screen." Mr. Daniels harped continually on Admiral Sims's supposedly excessive British sympathy. At one point he spoke of the Admiral as "hypnotized by British influence." He scored as preposterous a statement of Admiral Sims indicating that America can always count on the support of the British navy—perhaps too wide a generalization, but certainly preferable to the implication that we must always be suspicious of a friendly and allied people. Again, the Secretary speaks of Admiral Sims's "attitude of acceptance of everything British."

The animus of the Secretary's remarks was also seen in his intimation that in his articles Admiral Sims's reference to unfortunate incidents during the stay of part of our naval forces in Irish ports was really an insult to the Irish people. Nothing could possibly be more unfair, as comparison with the actual statements made in the article in question will show.

The whole attitude of the Secretary himself was that our naval officers abroad should distrust and suspect the very country which was making it possible for us to transport our great army to Europe. Compare this with Admiral Sims's statement preliminary to his evidence before the Senate Committee: "Once the war was on, it was the duty of every public servant, and particularly those of the military services, to do their level best to subordinate all local and selfish interests to the one great task before them—that of defeating a common enemy. We were confronted with an enemy acting under the most perfect unity of command. The requirements to obtain victory on our part can be summed up in the one word 'team work.' It was absolutely essential to naval efficiency and victory that all naval services on the side of the Allies be merged into one team, with one mission: that of defeating a common enemy."

The constant repetition of uneasiness because an American officer, sent to Great Britain to work in unison with the British navy and in some ways actually under the control of the British Admiralty, should show a disposition of

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friendliness and not one of aloofness is enough to mark Secretary Daniels's attack upon Admiral Sims as personal. When a friend wrote during the war to warn Admiral Sims that he was accused of the terrible crime of being pro-British, the Admiral told his correspondent to ask his informants what sort of man they did want as a representative in the councils of the Allies, and added: "If pro-British and pro-French proclivities are undesirable, why not send over a pro-German with a trunk full of bombs?"

It may be admitted frankly that Admiral Sims did not always act with infallible judgment and that he is naturally a man impatient with bureaucratic methods. He appears to have been misinformed, for instance, when he attributed to Secretary Daniels a statement made by some official in our Navy Department to the effect that cargo boats with an armed guard were safer without convoy than with convoy; but the fact that any official communication from the Department could express such an idea was in itself enough to make the Admiral feel, as he says he did, that he was almost ready to jump overboard. It may have been also that when our transports were first beginning to go over there was not sufficient convoy provided for their return voyage because of the pressing need of convoying cargo ships to Great Britain. If so, the fault was quickly remedied, and it certainly did not interfere with the accomplishment of the tremendous feat of transporting two million American men to France without appreciable loss. There may be merit also in Mr. Daniels's accusation that Admiral Sims was not sufficiently enthusiastic in pushing the project of laying the great mine barrage across the North Sea from Scotland to Norway. The barrage was laid nevertheless, and the part taken in it by America was one of the most gratifying things in our naval conduct of the war, as Admiral Sims in his articles has pointed out.

No one who has not special and technical knowledge about naval matters is entitled to decide as to the merit of all of the points of difference between Admiral Sims and the Department. But one need not be a naval strategist in order to recognize the difference between a spirit of cordial co-operation in a common cause and one of aloofness and distrust.

Perhaps the most extraordinary outcome of the Sims-Daniels investigation has been the publishing by Secretary Daniels of a confidential cablegram sent by President Wilson to Admiral Sims in July, 1917. In this cablegram, written before we were fairly in the war in force, we find the President of the United States expressing surprise "at the failure of the British Admiralty to use Great Britain's great naval superiority in an effective way," and adding: "Every plan we suggest they reject for some reason of prudence. In my view, this is not a time for prudence, but for boldness even at the cost of great losses."

When we remember that Great Britain had been fighting the German menace on land and at sea for two years and a half and was infinitely better acquainted with the naval possibilities of the war than any American could be; that our participation, fine as it was, was necessarily limited by the comparative size of the American and British fleets; and that our President was not supposed to be a deep naval strategist—the despatch is simply amazing. It reflects that distrustful attitude toward our strongest naval ally which seems to have permeated official Washington and which still exists, as Secretary Daniels's remarks give ample evidence. No student of the naval events of the year 1917 can read without astonishment the President's assertion that the British naval authorities were "hopeless to the point of panic." When he ventured to say that the time was "not one for prudence but for boldness even at the cost of great losses," he simply repeated the cry of dissatisfied papers in Great Britain which were politically opposed to the Government and were constantly nagging it to do what wisdom and sound policy forbade. The attack upon the submarine base at Zeebrugge showed that when the time was ripe the courage was not wanting for a frontal attack. And the reduction of the submarine menace from its maximum in the spring of 1917 to its low point later shows that the British naval policy was the right one.

The American naval participation in the war in the actual service rendered was of indisputable value. The morale, skill, and readiness of men and officers were a source of pride to the country. It is not treason to say that better preparation before hostilities began and quicker perception in the Washington naval bureaus after we entered the war would have made the service rendered even greater than it was.

THE PROFESSOR'S VISITOR

THE very young professor with the very eager mind sat bolt upright in his study chair when he heard the word "Americanization." He turned towards the mild-mannered visitor who had uttered these cabalistic syllables with the air of Speaker Sweet discovering an unexpelled Socialist in the New York Assembly. The atmosphere of intellectual detachment with which he had been settling the boundaries of Europe, dissecting the personalities of statesmen, and discovering to his attentive circle of listeners the secret springs of all human activity dropped from him like a cloak.

If his mild-mannered visitor had been more familiar with psychology, he would doubtless have made a mental note of the fact that he had stumbled upon a professorial complex, evidence of a subconscious sense of personal inadequacy and failure, which was betraying itself by a defensive exhibition of anger. Similar reactions may be noted in the editorials of some of our explosively liberal journals.

The professor, as we have said, sat bolt upright in the chair and fixed his eye upon the mild-mannered person who had aroused his wrath.

"Americanization," he sputtered, "what does it mean? Nothing or everything. It is either the most meaningless or the most pernicious word in the political jargon of to-day. Ask the next ten men you hear using the word 'Americanization' what they mean. Nine of them will look foolish and say nothing, and the tenth will launch into a jingoistic eulogy of patriotism which out-pans the Pan-Germans."

The mild-mannered visitor smiled. "Perhaps I am number eleven," he said, quietly. "In any case, I should very much like to ask a few questions. I will begin by asking if you ever heard of three men named Benjamin Franklin, Abraham Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt?"

"Naturally," said the professor, suspiciously.

"Can you imagine the personalities of these three men developing on exactly parallel lines if they had had lived their lives in England, France, or Germany? They might have been equally eminent in a foreign land, but would it have been the same kind of eminence?

The professor admitted that there might be something in this, but he protested that it was not fair to begin an argument for Americanization by referring to the records of specific Americans.

"It is just as fair," came the answer, "as it is to judge a plant by its flower and fruit. These men were the fruit of our American life, born of its opportunities, cradled in its philosophy, and showing forth enduring phases of its ideals. That each tree is known by its fruit is as true of nations as it is true of men."

"I have tasted some pretty sour American fruit," said the professor. "Fruit that came in a barrel that had been packed with the help of a stovepipe—culls in the middle and big apples at both ends."

"Of course you have," his questioner replied; "but even these culls were from

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arieties grown only on American soil. They were the fruit of our defects and our failures, but they were still recognizable, I suspect, as American fruit."

The professor considered. "I am willing to grant you that American fruit, either for good or evil, does have a tang of its own. But why try to season the world with a flavor which may or may not be better than other nations can produce?"

"Who is trying to flavor the world? America, you admit, does have an individual character. Its flavor is its own, and here are many outside of our land who admit its excellence. But who is trying to force it down the throats of Frenchmen and Englishmen? Certainly not those who are hoping to Americanize America. The movement to Americanize America is the work of men who are merely trying to help America to live up to its own ideals. Americanization is not merely a purge for the political evils of unassimilated immigration or a sleeping potion for our foreign friends. But it is a medicine for all Americans, native or foreign born."

"If you had to write a definite prescription for this medicine, what would you order?"

It was the mild-mannered visitor's turn to consider. "First of all, I would ask for a greater understanding and a better comprehension of our form of government and our institutions. I would ask men like yourself to talk less of international theory and do more to develop National fact. You are everlastingly formulating schedules for an ideal train service and doing little or nothing to correct the hot boxes on the particular car in which fate has destined you to ride. When Mr. Roosevelt said that the man who loves other countries as well as his own was like the man who loved other men's wives as well as his own, he expressed a very great truth in language which there is no excuse for misunderstanding. The man who does not try to put his own house in order is a poor man to put in charge of the houses of others.

"But Americanism means much more than a mere understanding of the mechanics of our Government and a willingness to see that our institutions are made to function efficiently and honestly. It means an understanding of the end which our Government was designed to achieve and a willingness to labor for the achievement of that end.

"It means education for the Georgia cracker as well as for the Russian Jew. It means the preservation of those opportunities for individual development and achievement which came to Franklin, Lincoln, and Roosevelt. Americanization does not mean the forcing of all of us into narrow, rigid molds. It does mean the development of whatever of art or genius or civilization there lies in the hearts of native or adopted Americans within the broad and generous framework of our National spirit. It does not make for oppression and restriction, but for tolerance and opportunity. It does not make for jingoism, but for international understanding. It is the only rock upon which the comity of nations can be securely founded, for it asks nothing for itself which it is not ready to grant to others. It is a doctrine of National and international service. It is a propaganda, not of racial hatred and jealousy, but of racial self-respect. It is a menace to nothing save ignorance, bigotry, and loose thinking."

The professor sat quietly in his chair. At length he lighted a cigar and puffed at it meditatively. "Well," he said at last, "to paraphrase Patrick Henry, 'if this be Americanization, I will make the most of it.' By the way, what did you think of Sothern in the 'Taming of the Shrew'?"

IRELAND

BY AN AMERICAN IN ENGLAND

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OUTLOOK

BATHED in warm mist and vaporous cloud, Ireland's rich verdure gives it its happy title—"the Emerald Isle"—which again may be suggestive of another interpretation.

May not verdant Ireland, encircled by the sea, be likened to a precious stone set in silver—a brilliant jewel of many facets, reflecting many moods, opinions, beliefs, sympathies, and antipathies? But these thoughts are overshadowed to-day by the question of the hour, and to dwell on the attractive traits of the Irishman, his spiritual quality, is superfluous. How deal with the crimes and terrorism now the order of the day in Ireland?

What are the facts that must be faced behind this exhibition of violence and lawlessness?

There are some simple truths about Ireland which should be kept in mind by the reader.

Ireland never was a nation. The pretension by Sinn Feiners that Ireland was of old a single kingdom, one race, mentally richly cultivated, is not according to fact. The cry is raised of Ireland as a nation, whereas it has never been a nation if by a nation we mean a separate political entity. She has been the small, unprogressive country by the side of the large, progressive one, and under Elizabeth she was repressed with violence by her powerful partner.

Far back in her history Ireland was peopled by various turbulent tribes, each under its chief, like the Scottish Highland clans, and as wild and lawless. The Romans never landed in Ireland, and therefore she did not come under their civilizing influence; but she suffered a series of invasions from the Continent, from Scandinavia, and from Wales, the first and foremost of these being Celtic. The main strain in Ireland since that time has been Celtic, and the common speech of the peasantry in Brittany and Ireland, and in Wales and Scotland also, where the same migrations from France occurred, is of similar origin. To-day a kindred tongue lingers, the same imaginative folk-lore still lives, in these somewhat widely separated and distinct countries.

The geographical position of Ireland, at England's gate and before her chief port, makes her tranquillity a capital question to England. Equally can Ireland subsist or even exist without England? Her tranquillity is a question of capital importance to America as well.

In England it comes to this: Should the last political link with England be broken, would not England have at her very door an avowed enemy, free, were she able, to destroy her—at any rate, to greatly hamper her should war again break out?

Ireland before the war became a fertile field for German propaganda, and just across the Irish Channel Professor Kuno Meyer, in his trusted office and comfortable vantage-point at Liverpool University, painstakingly propagated Sinn Fein. The success of German propaganda in Ireland was such that in the midst of the infamous German submarine campaign, when one was captured off the north coast and its personnel conducted through Londonderry to prison, officers and crew were cheered by the crowd in the streets of this Unionist center.

Sinn Fein is to-day supreme in Ireland, as proved by the recent municipal elections in the Unionist towns, the result of which has been the final blow to that party in Ireland. Sinn Fein captured every post, and those who hold property to any amount, a stake in the land, will no longer have a voice even in local affairs. For instance, the Sinn Feiners—now that they have the control of political posts—have at once raised the emoluments of the local officials, as obligation to pay will not fall upon them, but upon those they have ousted.

The Unionist is a marked man. Armed

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bands of Sinn Feiners roam about the roads at their will and pleasure. If the Unionist leaves his home, he is followed and is likely to be robbed. His home, his very life, is in danger. Especially are matters serious in the south, where, after dark, he does not stir abroad. Doors are made secure and are not to be opened on any pretext. Should, for example, a telegram—or a supposed telegram, which is a favorite ruse—arrive, the householder negotiates from his upper windows. If admittance is gained, the search for arms, which is the ostensible purpose of the visit, may be accompanied by crimes of violence. Ireland is terrorized by Sinn Fein. Arson and cattle-running are every-day occurrences. The very servants are suspected of being spies. It is as though the Irish who remained loyal to the Empire were in enemy country. But, surprising though it may seem, and though secret societies on both sides are arising, individual ill will as a rule is not harbored, the troubled state of the country being laid to the door of the professional agitator, and the belief is held generally that separation is not desired by the bulk of the people, and that if they were let alone by outside interested political parties political agitation would cease.

Can Ireland subsist economically without England? She is mainly an agricultural and pastoral country. She has not the coal or the iron with which to maintain her industries. She is exceedingly prosperous now, more so—unjust though this surely is—than those countries which are suffering so cruelly from their heroic exertions in the war.

A country, like an individual, may be better off, may feel more self-respecting, when it stands on its own legs—as the Isle of Man claims to do! Certainly Ireland does not stand on its own legs, though it occupies a privileged place. Before the war Ireland received as a free gift from the British Treasury one and a half million pounds sterling per annum more than she contributed. Reckoned per head, taxation at the census in England, Wales, and Scotland was about £19; in Ireland, £8, 13s. In 1918–19 Ireland contributed four and a half per cent of the total revenue, while she received almost twelve per cent of the total local expenditure.

The tenure of the land and the insecurity of the tenant were formerly a cause for legitimate discontent to and complaint by the Irish people. This has been altered by a series of progressive laws, beginning with the Land Act of 1870, which have revolutionized the tenure of the land and transferred ownership from landlord to tenant.

During the war the English civil population supported patiently and in proud silence their great losses on the front, and as the war went on it was called upon to endure continuous enemy air raids at home, while the economic burdens steadily mounted. These also were courageously and silently borne, while at the same time it submitted, and without grumbling, to drastic food restrictions. On the other side of St. George's Channel no Zeppelins or aerial battle squadrons disturbed the prosperous Irish people—nor were any expected. They escaped the extraordinary taxation and their food supplies were protected by the English to their own detriment by the prohibition of exports of food products from Ireland in order that the Irish people should not suffer.

Conscription in Ireland would no doubt have improved the state of things by bringing the young men out of Ireland and into one common army, just as emigration to America—now debarred—would be an outlet for Irish ebullition to-day. It was a misfortune for Ireland that at this critical moment courage was wanting at Downing Street to coerce the Irish—whose soldierly quality needs no comment—at the same time as their other nationals and co-partners. At heart the Irish boys were disappointed. In Ireland, as in England, many who yet were willing to go said, "If they want me, let them come and get me." Conscription was expected. Had it come, it would have been the moral salvation of the people, and present anarchistic conditions in Ireland would have been avoided. Most important of all from the point of view of an Irish settlement, it would have united Ireland; and, as has been said, the Irish as a whole, in spite of differences, have not wished to be separated.

It is but too true that Ireland has suffered in the past; but where is the land which has not had its time of travail? Ireland has suffered from both political and religious repression and from economic exploitation. Especially under Cromwell was the administration hard and cruel, but those bad days are long since past. Religious freedom, in so far as England is responsible, is complete, and a continued prosperous Ireland is to England's interest as much as to Ireland's. As to politics, Ireland is to-day largely over-represented at Westminster, and it would be a relief to the British Parliament to find itself relieved of some of its Irish members.

Whatever be the issue of the present agitation and turmoil, Englishmen will be satisfied if only Irishmen will be content, that is, with anything short of complete separation, and that proviso is only made because England without it would feel herself threatened as a nation.

On May 10, 1916, John Redmond, in the name of the Irish National Party, issued a manifesto in which occurs the following passage:

> Two-thirds of the entire land of the country has passed into the hands of the people. Tens of thousands of cottages have been built all over Ireland, in which, at a moderate rent and with a portion of land, the Irish laborers have been transformed from the worst-housed, the worst-clothed, and worst-fed class in Europe into the best-housed, the most comfortable, and the most independent body of laborers in the world. There has grown up in some of the most poverty-stricken districts in the northwest, west, and south of Ireland a new Ireland of happy and prosperous homes. In so far as the local government of Ireland is concerned, it has been wrenched from the landlords, and is now in entire possession of the people, with chairman and members freely chosen by the people themselves. The tenants in the towns have achieved a charter far in excess of anything ever extended to any city or town of England. Old-age pensions have brought comfort and hope to tens of thousands of old men and women.

Comment is unnecessary. England cannot be said to-day to be an oppressive political administrator anywhere, and whatever cause for obstruction in the past Ireland has had, to-day she may have—short of total separation—anything in reason she may want.

What, then, is the cause for Ireland's irreconcilable discontent? How far is Irish aspiration towards nationality sincere? The Irish dissidents make themselves heard. They drown the voices of the contented—the Unionists in the south and west, and the northeastern counties comprised in the Ulster block. The number of these is less, but they form the best-educated and the most prosperous part of the population of Ireland; and it may be pointed out that nowhere in the British commonwealth was interest in the cause at stake in the war more felt at heart or were voluntary engagements more readily undertaken than in Protestant Ulster, which stands out firmly against any policy of separation from England.

To many observers the root of the disturbance to-day in Ireland lies in the Church of Rome. Like the Province of Quebec in Canada, like Austria as she was, and like Spain, in the south and west of Ireland governance by the Church is placed before that of the state in the minds of the Catholic majority. The priests for the most part come from the cabins. An illiterate priesthood is thus largely the instructor of the youth of Ireland. England offers free secular education to all. That part of Ireland which is dominated by the priests refuses it, with the result that a large percentage of the Irish population can neither read nor write.

The leading characteristic of the English as they appear to foreigners living in their midst is that they do not harbor resentment—sometimes, one thinks, at the expense of due justice. The second characteristic—and just as striking—is that of generosity. The English people are free with money, and their individual aid in money and gifts to their more suffering allies during the war, and their unobtrusive manner of doing it, has never, and can never, be told, and is amazing. But it is no new feature in their character, though, on account of that singular absence of personal *réclame* inbred in the English national character, it is little understood abroad. How many Americans are aware that in 1870 the British Government made a free grant to Ireland of millions of pounds that Irish farmers might own their farms and the scandal of evictions be abolished forever?

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How much money, first and last, has England spent on Ireland? What money grants without return have been given? Realizing, however, the irreconcilable nature of Irish discontent, Englishmen have wearied of the Irish imbroglio, and would welcome any settlement compatible with national security.

If an answer can be given to the question of a permanent settlement in Ireland, it is that it can come only through general enlightenment—enlightenment in Ireland and enlightenment in England, and also in America. The same questions in regard to peace and settlement are rising in all countries where there are political differences and economic unrest—and where is this not the case? Enlightenment will not come through education by a Church which desires political domination; or by education which fits men and women for material success and for that alone—success at the expense of one's neighbor; or by education alone of the brain and the acquisitive faculty. The present political situation in Ireland springs from the moral unrest from which all alike are suffering. The long delay in settling the peace terms with the Central Powers, the insincerity and uncertainty—even among certain of the free nations—have unsettled men's minds everywhere. It is felt that there is no justice. Among the victors that one which from her sublime heroism and altruism suffered the most still suffers the most and will suffer the most. Will France, the preserver of precious seed of civilization, supreme in the arts of peace as in the art of war, supreme in the final sacrifice—will she, notwithstanding her abnegation and victory, ever recover from her wounds, receive her just dues, become strong, and so continue her humanizing influence?

Cannot the general will, the common impulse, which prevailed during the war be utilized and be guided towards some concrete end, such as the continued lifting of the public conscience toward the fight for the right, which, first and last, should be the chief aim and end of education? In this way only will a settlement, except the most precarious, come in Ireland or in national or international relations anywhere. HELEN CLERGUE.

London, England, April 15, 1920.

THE YALE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OUTLOOK

AMERICAN universities have occasionally been reproached for the lack of interest in politics and public affairs shown by their undergraduate bodies. Such is certainly not the case this year. Those who hold that a university should be "a hotbed of political conflict" must feel some satisfaction in following the course of events in the colleges and universities of the country this year. Straw votes have been taken almost everywhere, and in a few places ambitious student politicians have even organized mock "National conventions," and have put them through with all the enthusiasm of youth.

The largest of these National conventions was held by the undergraduates of Yale University on the evening of May 11. Fully three thousand persons were present, and, although the nomination was made on the third ballot, during its two hours of duration there was all the suspense of uncertainty, intrigue, and conflict which have characterized Republican conventions of the past.

The affair lacked neither the atmosphere of the official conventions nor the good humor and high spirits by which other collegiate events are characterized. The Republican undergraduates of Yale left nothing to be desired in the decoration of the large and handsome Woolsey Hall Auditorium, in close imitation of the arrangement of the Coliseum at Chicago. Nor were the methods traditionally employed at the great athletic contests of the University omitted. The "delegates" marched to the Convention behind a brass band, and at the close the victorious supporters of Herbert C. Hoover gave a true rendition of the snake-dance, such as only gridiron victories over Harvard and Princeton elevens have called forth before.

The task of organizing and arousing interest in the Convention was undertaken and accomplished in two weeks' time by a group of a dozen undergraduates constituting the Republican National Committee of Yale, and headed by Ganson Goodyear Depew, 1919, of Buffalo, New York, a nephew of the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew. Under the guidance of Depew and his assistants all plans were made and a fervor of enthusiasm was created, so that neither approximate resemblance to the Chicago conventions nor the spirit of intense rivalry and political intrigue were missing. The Republican Presidential clubs, established during the winter, were ready means of fanning the flames of partisanship to white heat. When the University was divided into "States" (*i. e.*, dormitories and residential sections), and "State" chairmen with their organizations and "machines" were instituted, the battle between the rival organizations in pledging delegates for their candidates became general throughout the University territory. On the eve of the Convention there was every probability of a deadlock between Wood and Hoover, and the fact was recognized that the swinging of doubtfuls, independents, and supporters of the less popular candidates would decide the affair.

The Convention was opened at 7 P.M. on the evening of Tuesday, May 11, by the Temporary Chairman, G. G. Depew, with the entire floor and galleries packed with spectators and delegates roped off into "State seating sections." The suspicion of "steam roller" methods on the part of the National Committee was created when H. R. Luce, 1920, of Shanghai, China, was elected Permanent Chairman of the Convention without contest.

The keynote address was delivered by K. A. Wood, 1919, of Buffalo, New York, after the singing of the National anthem. As advertised, his speech was "to give the history of the Republican party from Valley Forge to Château Thierry." The advertisement was fulfilled, the needs of the day outlined, and the Democratic party discredited, in the bargain. The speaker wound up with a plea to the assembled delegates to nominate "the man who can rescue us from the present demoralized state of the country and guide us with safety through the next four years."

Lowden, Hoover, Johnson, and Wood were nominated forthwith, and the first ballot was taken. Deafening applause rent the smoke-hazed air of the Auditorium as the results were announced by the "State" chairmen from each dormitory or residential seating section. But a ten-minute period of deep suspense followed, while a system of "proportional representation" was applied by an efficient Returns Committee. Despite predictions of Hoover supporters that the Convention would be carried on the first ballot, the result was indecisive. Hoover received 1,179 votes; Wood, 968; Lowden, 173; and Johnson, 153.

Undergraduate wiseacres had predicted that a "dark horse" would swing the Convention around in the later balloting, and although a great deal of uneasiness was felt among the supporters of the popular candidates over the prospects of a Hughes, Knox, or Taft stampede swinging the Convention, the great lead obtained by both Hoover and Wood, whose delegates refused to shift, killed the booms before it was deemed advisable to make other nominations.

Lowden was withdrawn after the first ballot, and his delegates were thrown to Wood. The result of the second ballot showed Hoover still in the lead with 1,397 votes; Wood totaled 1,025, and the Johnson support dwindled to 53; so that William Dwight Whitney, of New Haven, Connecticut, the mainspring of the Johnson campaign at Yale, arose impressively, clad in full political garb—frock coat, white tie, campaign hat, and Johnsonian spectacles—and cast his influence for Hoover.

The result of the third ballot, with only the two candidates left, was decisive. Hoover received a total of 1,447 votes to Wood's 1,026. With wild acclaim the Hoover supporters marched from the

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Auditorium and snake-danced through the streets, their enthusiasm undampened by the drizzling rain.

The "Yale Daily News," under the auspices of which the Convention was held, has summed up the significance of the affair as follows:

"It is significant politically that in nominating Mr. Herbert Hoover the University aligned itself with Harvard, Princeton, Cornell, and many other institutions in which straw votes have been taken. But, what is infinitely more important, three thousand persons—delegates and spectators—were shown how a National Convention functions. Yale undergraduates put across the most ambitious feat of the sort ever attempted, and the undergraduate's political interest and intelligence, of which so much has been said of late, received a climactic vindication."

EDWIN V. HALE, JR.

Office of the "Yale News,"
New Haven, May 12, 1920.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

IN January, 1917, Dr. Herbert A. L. Fisher, Vice-Chancellor of Sheffield University, and just then made Minister of Education in the Cabinet of Mr. Lloyd George, contributed to The Outlook three articles on the effect of the war on university education in England, which were distinguished both for their learning, their charm, their wit, and their foresight into the future. "The old statement of the Greek historians," said Dr. Fisher, "that war is a series of surprises, was never better verified than by the sudden emergence in England of a popular interest in educational reform in the midst of the unspeakable calamities of the present conflict. . . . The tide is running fast and free in the direction of a great and comprehensive revision of our national scheme of education."

Dr. Fisher went on to draw a picture of old-fashioned English university life:

> There is probably no department of English educational life in which the improvement has been so palpable and conspicuous during the last half-century as the universities. When the present writer was elected to a fellowship at a famous Oxford college in 1888, he was introduced to one of the senior fellows—an elderly clergyman who had come up from the obscurity of his college living in the country to partake of the good things provided at the Annual Founders' Commemoration Festival. "Young man," said the venerable rector, "do you know any science? I mean the only science fit for a gentleman—the science of whist?" And then he proceeded to describe the life of the college as he knew it of old—how dons and undergraduates hunted by day and played cards by night, and how, but for a few hasty scraps of elementary Latin, Greek, and mathematics, the pleasant tenor of college life was untroubled by the intrusions of the serious Muses.
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> In those easy days all the higher teaching of England was centered in the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and these ancient seats of learning were closed to large sections of the population. The democracy had long been excluded from the privileges of university training by the fatal barrier of expense, to be transcended only by the favored few with the help of a scanty provision of scholarships and sizarships. The office of a university was to turn out a gentleman, and with rare exceptions the gentry alone were in the custom of sending their sons to partake of the advantages of university training.

This narrow, exclusive, old-fashioned university spirit, which was almost wholly unrelated to the palpitating human life of the day, the great war has completely changed. University men have gone into the trenches and British workmen have gone out of the trenches into the university. University men are playing a part in the reformation and reorganization of British labor as they have never done before, and so have justified the prophetic hopes of Dr. Fisher, who said three years ago: "Much also may be hoped from the spread of the academic spirit among the employers. It has been one of the signal misfortunes of our time that until very recently the men who are called upon to conduct great businesses and to be responsible for the fortunes of large numbers of working men and women had received very little in the way of education. There were, of course, exceptions, but in the main it may be said that the university men were in one pen and the business men in another. All this is now changing; not perhaps rapidly, but with a steady forward movement which cannot be mistaken."

What have these comments upon the situation in England to do with New York University? Just this. University life in America has tended towards the same exclusiveness as in England, tempered, however, by the popular and democratic influence of our State universities. But the endowed colleges and universities of the United States have for nearly two centuries thought that their function was to train professional men—first, clergymen, lawyers, teachers, and doctors, and later the men of technical professions, such as architects, engineers, and agricultural experts. Bookkeepers, salesmen, bank clerks, and merchants—and by merchants we mean the village storekeeper as well as the heads of great city department stores—have not been until recently within the purview of the university. Yet the development of American business has shown that imagination is one of the necessary qualities of the efficient business man quite as much as it is of the poet or the artist. And perhaps the prime function of the university is to foster and develop the imagination.

New York University has been one of our first great endowed educational institutions to grasp the idea that the true university should belong not merely to the intellectuals but to all the people. And so it has gone out to the people. In order to make itself still more popular—that is, still more serviceable to the people—it is now in the midst of a "drive" to raise six and a half million dollars which is to be added to its endowment fund. Of this amount the income of two million dollars will go to the increase of salaries of its teaching force.

New York University is not quite one hundred years old. It was founded in 1830 by a group of public-spirited New Yorkers who subscribed $115,000 to start the enterprise. Its yearly expenditure to-day is $1,104,000. The University has a campus of forty acres in the upper part of New York City, which is the center of its general undergraduate life; its medical college adjoins Bellevue Hospital; it has a noble building in Washington Square, in which its School of Commerce and its Law School have their home, and where it also carries on classes for the A.B. degree; and in its reaching out to come into contact with the actual daily life of the city it has recently opened in the immediate neighborhood of Wall Street a fourth educational center where two thousand students from financial and commercial institutions of the city receive educational training after business hours.

It is no reflection on the other great educational organizations of New York City to say that New York University exerts a unique influence upon the life of this seething metropolis. It is getting into close touch with the great army of New York clerks and salesmen; for it is carrying on courses of salesmanship not on a basis of mere dollars and cents, but on a basis of the study of human needs and human characteristics. In this interesting work of salesmanship some of the great department stores of the city are co-operating, and the students have their practical or what may be called their laboratory work by actual selling goods behind the counters of the co-operating stores. What interests us especially in this particular work is that both the employers and employees are thus coming into contact with the university spirit, a spirit which, as we said at the beginning, is really a foster-mother of the imagination.

No people, no nation, no municipality, can long remain great unless it possesses imagination. Why is Venice, a product almost wholly of commercial life, one of the most beautiful cities of history? Because its merchants and traders were possessed of imagination—the faculty of understanding and appreciating the underlying ideals of life and of reaching out into the future and seeing, as it were, what the future has in store. The Chancellor of New York University and his

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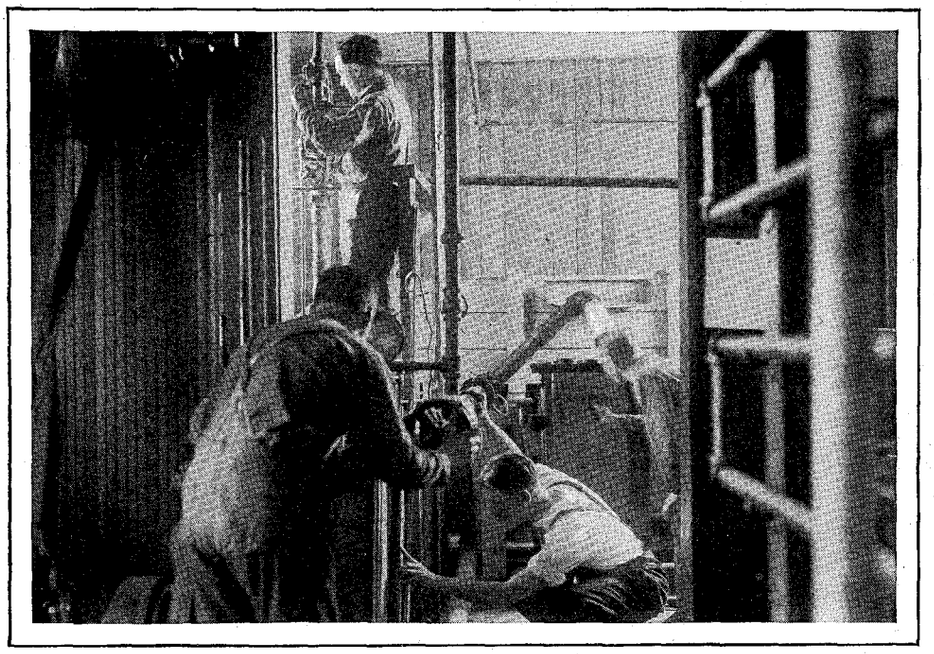
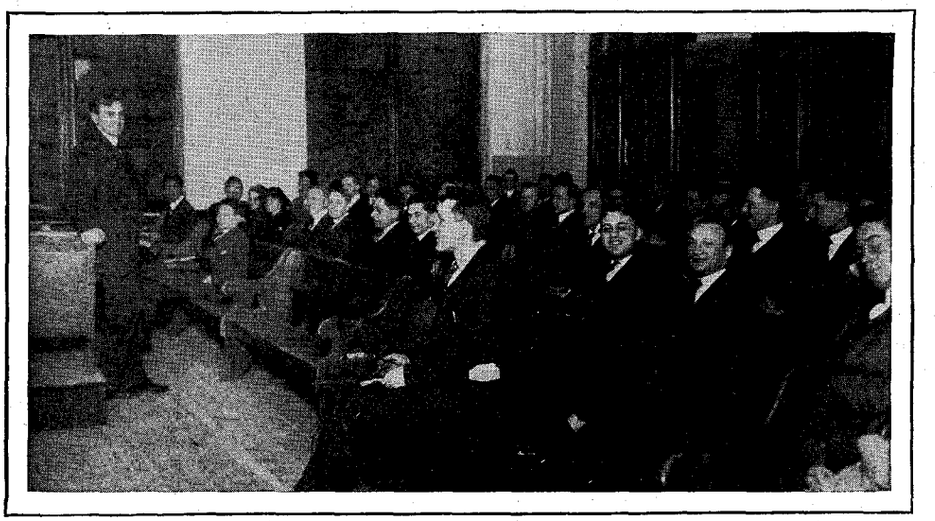
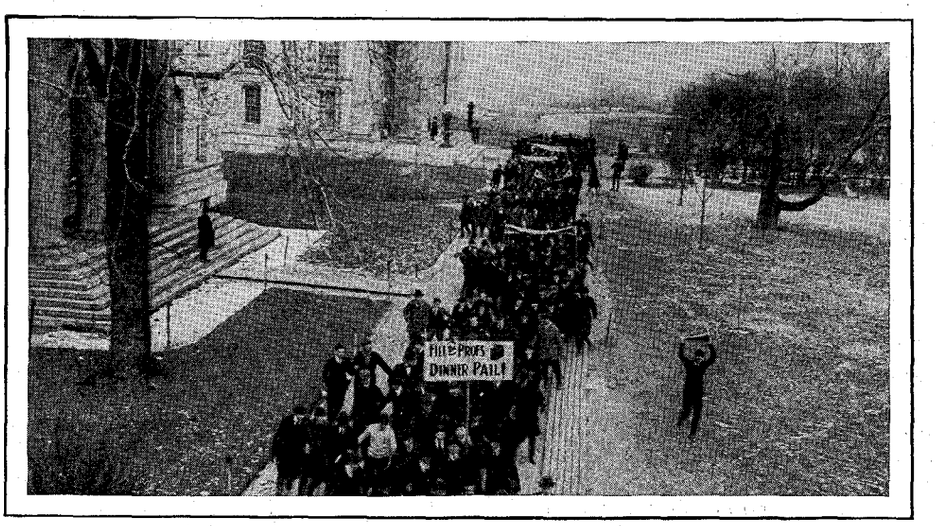


ENGINEERING STUDENTS TESTING A CENTRIFUGAL PUMP, NEW YORK UNIVERSITY HYDRAULIC LABORATORY



A UNIVERSITY IN WALL STREET

A class at the School of Commerce, New York University, Trinity Place, New York, just at the head of the most famous banking street in the world



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A GLIMPSE OF UNDERGRADUATE LIFE

The students of New York University enthusiastically participate in the drive for an increased endowment

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colleagues have this vision for New York. They want to make New York University, not a set of cloistered cells for metaphysical philosophers, but a foster-mother, an Alma Mater, that shall give encouragement and inspiration and solace as well as training and knowledge to the doers and workers of New York.

New York is a rich city. It should be proud of a University which expresses its spirit in a peculiar way, and it ought to see not only that such a University has the means to carry on its work, but that its teachers and directors are relieved from financial anxiety.

TELL THE TRUTH PAPERS

BY SHERMAN ROGERS

AMERICANIZATION

WITHOUT doubt, Americanization work in a broad sense is one of the most necessary educational movements that are at present under thoughtful consideration. Educating the foreigner regarding the Constitution, rights of the ballot, impartial redress before courts, and justice in the industrial field is of prime importance if we are to assimilate effectively the great mass of foreign-born in this country. Any Americanization move must necessarily fail unless it gets down to brass tacks, teaches fundamental principles to the almost total elimination of cheap, tawdry flag-waving.

What the foreign-born worker in this country wants to know is whether or not he really has an equal chance before the bar of justice, equality in exercising his rights at the ballot-box, and a fair deal from the employing class. Unfortunately, America has suffered for the last fifteen years from a systematically organized campaign of education that has breathed class hatred and suspicion to the unsuspecting foreign-born worker, and the countless millions of periodicals that have been issued by these anti-American groups have put up a concrete, rock-ribbed argument not only to the foreign-born but the American-born worker, that he not only is being robbed right and left by a criminally profiteering employer, but that a few rich bankers and industrial captains subsidize, own, and control all of the lawmaking branches of the country. The great army of teachers put out by these revolutionary societies has taught the foreign-born worker a very thorough, systematic course in industrial economics. The only trouble is that most of his education has been founded on untruths—miserable incendiary misstatements—and the direct-action campaigns have been so highly centralized and so vigorously carried out that practically every foreign-born worker in America has been subjected to this entirely erroneous "education" of the radical to such a degree that he has finally become convinced that the American flag means nothing; that it is simply a cloak that covers the greedy profiteers whom he has been led to believe completely control the Government and courts, because of the great power the capitalist has acquired through the instrumentality of criminal profiteering.

The greatest work that can be done in Americanization to-day is the wholesale distribution of impartial, straight-from-the-shoulder facts regarding the earnings of industry. When this has been assimilated by the worker to the same degree that he has assimilated the scandalous lies of the direct-actionist, he will have reached the first goal of real American citizenship. So soon as the foreign-born worker realizes that he is receiving a square deal from his employer in particular, and all big business in general, he is going at once to change right about face in his ideas about America. So soon as he is convinced, which can be very easily done, that the average American employer is not a cold-blooded, scheming monster, he will realize that the teaching he has received at the hands of the direct-action groups has been distorted to an amazing degree. He will at once change his ideas about American institutions and the American flag. The revulsion of feeling will be automatic.

The crying educational need of the foreigner to-day is not to find out the number of stars and stripes in the American flag, but to have brought before him in a convincing manner that the United States is the land of the square deal, the land of democracy and justice; and, without any question, justice is the bulwark of democracy. Justice and equality are the two great attributes of democratic principles that, as a magnet, pull foreign people to this country. Justice would indeed be hollow if the big business man in this country was the cold-blooded profiteer that the foreign-born worker has been taught to believe he is. Therefore it matters little what he learns about the color of the American flag; he will not start climbing the ladder of hundred-per-cent American citizenship until he has first been convinced that he *does* actually receive a square deal from the employer; and all Americanization education in this country should have as its fundamental principle the idea of giving every foreign-born workman a thorough education regarding industrial statistics. This class of education, followed by a clear-cut illustration of the power of the ballot and the absolute fairness of the courts, will soon make over the average discontented foreign-born worker into an enthusiastically loyal American—loyal to his work and loyal to the Government.

The United States Chamber of Commerce in the session at Atlantic City, New Jersey, has proposed that the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, through the hundreds of Chambers throughout the country, take an active interest in co-ordinating the activities of all voluntary associations engaged in Americanization work. According to press reports, they will "assume responsibility for non-governmental efforts in this direction, and will seize leadership in the development of a policy for instilling National ideals, particularly into the hearts of new citizens and alien workers. It is proposed that fifteen men shall compose a committee of American ideals, and it is expected that Mr. Frederick J. Koster, of San Francisco, will head this committee, as he now holds a similar position as head of the committee on Americanization of the United States Chamber of Commerce."

"It is of course to be expected that a great many American workmen will scoff at the idea as capitalistic." However, if the Chamber of Commerce sincerely enters into this work in a spirit of genuine justice, and with the absolute intent of putting out its material, stripped of all camouflage, devoid of all propaganda taint, it will not take the workingmen, or any other class of men, in America, very long to find out that the Chambers are on the square, which will result in confidence being restored between the various Chambers of Commerce and the average workingman.

It is no State secret that for many years a vast majority of the laboring men in the United States have looked on every move of the average Chamber of Commerce with green-eyed suspicion, and I believe that a great deal of that suspicion was fairly well founded; Chambers, as a rule, in the not far-distant past have been prone to put out only one side of the story—the side that favored big business.

This attitude has changed greatly in the past few years, and I believe that the average Chamber throughout the country to-day sincerely endeavors to get at the bottom of both sides of the question. If the Chambers are to wield any great influence in promoting a reverence for the Government and removing the suspicions of workingmen, they must resolutely endeavor to lay all the cards on the table in every argument and be absolutely fair to both sides. If they do not function in this manner, their work will be barren.

The United States Chamber is to-day confronted with a great work. I believe its leaders are far-sighted enough to put both feet on the ground and strike straight from the shoulder, both right and left, and if they do they will be able to stem the present current of direct action.

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THE MODERN WORKMAN

HE HAS LOST THE JOY OF CREATIVE WORK. CAN THE CREATIVE INSTINCT BE REVIVED IN STANDARDIZED INDUSTRY? HOW SOME FIRMS ARE DEALING WITH THE PROBLEM

BY HARRY VARLEY

WHEN modern systems, methods *à la* Ford, were introduced into our factories and workshops, the curve of production leaped upward and the cost of manufacture tobogganed rapidly.

First we had the efficiency experts with their stop-watches, time studies, charts, periodographs, and card indexes; later came the "human engineers" with their mental-alertness tests, their "How Old Is Ann?" questionnaire in which a man's ability to answer a number of mental brain-twisters determines to some extent his worthiness to be a boiler-maker or a truck-driver. The human engineers, too, have their blue prints, their charts, cards, and physical examinations, and what the efficiency expert had done to develop mechanical production facilities the "human engineers" attempt to do with the human element.

Their tests enable them to tabulate a person's manual dexterity, mental alertness, vision, hearing, and muscular strength; all of which helps to put a workman in the proper place and at the kind of work for which he is best adapted.

But it doesn't go far enough, and never can. They can't blue-print loyalty. No laboratory test will measure a man's will to work. Neither can any one understand that peculiar section of the human brain wherein lies taste—the likes and dislikes.

With the advent of modern production methods, the standardization of parts, the cards, charts, periodographs, and everything that goes with scientific management, a big thing was lost. We couldn't gain greater production at reduced cost without paying for it dearly, and part of the price was the interest of the workman in his job, the pride of occupation, the world-old glory of creating things and seeing that they were good.

Depriving the workman of his share in the joy of creation brought in its train much discontent. Work ceased to be an object in itself into which he could throw his body and soul in an ecstasy of effort. It became a means of obtaining food and clothing. Just as he had striven previously to make better things, he now allowed his progressive ideas to expend themselves in getting more or better food and clothing—more money. The artistry had gone from the job. The spirit of work had died, or rather had been smothered by the materialistic view-point of his employers which had been communicated to him.

There was a time when work was almost a religion. Fifty years ago a firm of paint manufacturers in Brooklyn, New York, published a book, "The Carriage Painters' Companion." In this was an article on "How to Paint a Carriage" that reveals the intense fervor of the man for the job in those old days. Quoting almost at random, we find:

> The trade of coach painting is not to be classed with mere mechanical routine. It rises out of mechanical drudgery into the domain of art. The ability to perform such work is, in all its possible completeness and perfection, an accomplishment of which any man might be justly proud. It does not seem that any labor-saving machinery can be brought to bear upon it in such a way as to lessen the necessity for cunning and skill, for education and taste. . . .
>
> The body received from the trimming shop is ready for rubbing, preparatory to the finishing coat of varnish. This, too, is a delicate piece of work and requires judgment, skill, and patience. Remember that a mote on a panel becomes a beam in the eye of the beholder, and the smallest speck looms up like a distant hill in a misty atmosphere. Having completed it (for better or worse), close the door reverently behind you, lock it, call on your good angel to protect your work from harm, and await the result.

Applying the finishing coat of varnish must be done in private with the reverent air of a high priest in the *sanctum sanctorum*:

> This should be done as you should say your prayers, without the presence of any third party; and, being done, retire without ostentation, locking the door behind you, and keeping it locked until the surface is no longer liable to injury from dust.

There is much more in the same quaint, semi-religious strain. It sounds absurd to modern ears, but who will question that work done in this spirit must be done better than that inspired only by a so-many-cents-per-hour ideal?

Had it not been for the war, an industrial climax would have come with measured slowness but inevitable certainty. The war gave men a new, glorious incentive to work. True, the old joy of creation for itself alone was gone, but in its place came the joy of creating for a *purpose*.

Let us take a concrete case to illustrate. The old-time big-gun maker produced a gun that was to him a thing of sheer beauty—a work of art. He gloried in an accuracy that would not permit a divergence of thousandths of an inch. But the scientific managers went through the plant and revised the whole scheme of production. He was put on a piece-work basis and was ordered to grind parts to an accuracy of two-thousandths of an inch. He made more money than ever before, but he took advantage of the margin of two-thousandths. If the parts passed inspection, it was all he cared. His standard had been changed.

Then the war came. His boy went across. The *purpose* behind the work was thrust at the workman by every headline in the newspaper. This pin he was grinding was part of the gun that his boy must fight with, that must help to defend his beloved country from the enemy. The old spirit of work came back. He made more parts than ever before and he worked to absolute gauge. He couldn't be untrue to a gun that was for such a great purpose even to the extent of the allowed margin of two thousandths of an inch.

But in due time the war was won. The boy came back or was left in the soil he had died to protect. In either case it didn't matter. The real purpose of work had gone. Again the workman had lost his incentive. Willingly he listened to the voices that whispered in secret corners of the shop—to the men who in the old days or in war days he would have denounced as traitors. His work slumped back to the "get-out-as-many-as-I-can" basis.

And that's where *he* is—and they are now. Thousands of our workmen, unhappy in their jobs, listen to the agitators, who give them reasons *why* they are unhappy. That it's because they're not getting a square deal, not receiving a just share of the profits, *et al.*; while, as a matter of fact, the workman is unhappy because of one thing chiefly: the pride of occupation is gone—the joy of creating.

Standardized-production methods *had* to come. That was only following an economic law and the progress of civilization. The problem now is to develop these methods to the highest point of perfection, but in so doing to give back to the workman what he has lost—if we can. He wants a *purpose* other than three meals a day. He has lost sight of the whole product in the part. He no longer visualizes the completed product. He is digging at the roots of one tree with his eyes on the ground and his back stooped, and he cannot see the forest of which he is part creator.

How can we visualize this for him? How can we make him see that the glory of the completed whole is but the sum of the perfection of individual parts?

That is the problem clearly stated and acknowledged to the extent that hundreds of our manufacturers are groping for the solution. Some of them are succeeding in creating a pride of institution, a collective pride in the whole organization.

Advertising is being printed, not with

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the selling of goods as its primary object, but for teaching the workman to see the institution (of which he is a part) in its relation to the public; to share the responsibility of the manufacturer who, to keep faith with the public, must give them the quality for which they pay. The only fault with this pride of institution is that it *is* collective—it is not individual. The workman says, in effect: "Yes, I am glad to work for this company. It thrills me to read our advertisements that tell of our accomplishments. I'd be very happy if they'd only give me a job which wasn't so monotonous or if they'd not expect so many parts an hour. I can't make so many and make 'em as good as they should be."

Let us take a specific case of a firm of steam-engine builders in the Middle West. The active head of the company is a young man, a son of the founder. He is a physical and mental giant, six feet three in his stockinged feet and of a corresponding mental stature. He dreams dreams and sees visions of the ideal organization of workmen and executives, but is up against the stern facts of present reality. He himself is wrapped up in work. With no advertising and no salesmen he sells the output of two foundries—each with a three-to-four-million-dollar casting business—as a mere side-line. He is active in local, State, and National affairs; is one of the prime movers in the Miami Conservancy Board, which is changing the course of the Miami River to prevent another flood such as occurred in 1913 with its tremendous loss of life and property. He owns a large farm and has interests in many other businesses besides the big steam-engine company of which he is head. So much for the man.

The firm is an old and honored one. For seventy years they have been in business, and for most of the time have made steam-engines. Their business has been done in a steady, quiet, uneventful way. Their one aim has been to make their products right. Forty-four of the workmen have been there for twenty years or more. All the workmen (up to a few years ago) were thoroughly imbued with the true spirit of work; hence the product showed quality in every nut and bolt.

Then the modern canker of new methods without adequate understanding was communicated to the workmen. There were whisperings and murmurings that increased in volume and changed to outspoken grumbling. But the son of the founder was just taking the reins of government. He had dug down into the heart of things. He had gone down onto the floor of the foundry and worked as a molder. The men and the job were known to him.

The war came. He went to Washington and told the Emergency Fleet Corporation that he could build marine engines. They were politely doubtful. He insisted. True enough, he had never made one; but he knew his engineers, executives, workmen, and the mechanical resources of his immense foundry and machine shops; and if the Fleet Corporation would give him the orders, he would make two complete engines a week. Gently he was told that it took six weeks to mold and machine the intermediate cylinder of one engine, and he should go home and revise his estimate. He did, and then offered them *three* complete engines a week, and showed how he proposed to make them. They were incredulous, but the need was urgent—his facilities were too great to overlook, so he received the order.

Then he went to his men. He showed them *why* they must work hard and put the best they had into the work they did. For the first time in their lives some of those men felt the peculiar thrill creeping up their spines—the physical reaction to the great emotion he aroused in them. In a white-hot flame of patriotic enthusiasm they pledged themselves to the job—and they actually worked up their production to *four complete 2,800 horse-power marine engines a week.*

But the war ended. The *purpose* that kept these men keyed up and absorbed in their work vanished. In increasing the working force by methods the exigency demanded, a few of the malicious trouble-makers had passed the bar of admission. When the time was ripe, when the morale of their fellow-workmen had sunk to a low ebb, the agitators raised their voices, and again there was a certain amount of discontent. It was hard to pin down any other tangible fact that caused the uneasiness—only that great one of lost incentive.

Recognizing this, the young man who heads this great business is trying to give the workman a new incentive. All the ordinary modern ideas—good wages, proper working conditions, standardized production methods, human efficiency engineers, housing for employees, etc., are used. But he is depending upon making the workman see beyond his work to restore the old pride of occupation.

To do this he started a series of shop bulletins. The first engine, built in 1882, is still in perfect running order, though it has been through a fire and a flood. Photographs had been made after both, so these, with a new photograph of the engine, were posted in an electrically lighted display case. With it was this message, which he signed:

THROUGH FIRE AND FLOOD

Here's our Number 1 Engine—built in 1882—before some of us were born.

It's had its trouble too.

For thirty years it ran continuously, and then the —— Mill was burned down to the ground. The two pictures show Number 1 in the ruins defiantly poking its governor out as if to say, "I'm still on the job!"

It was cleaned up and again went to work for a couple of years.

Then the flood came—and Number 1 was buried under fifteen feet of water and thick yellow mud.

But something had been built into Number 1 that fire and flood couldn't touch. In a short time it was back on the job, and even to-day Number 1 is in perfect running order, as shown by the photograph taken last week.

And we're still putting the same quality in all our engines—*if you are putting it in the part you make.*

The next showed a photograph of the wonderful 60,000 horse-power Ford power plant at Detroit with this signed statement:

WHAT HENRY FORD THINKS OF OUR ENGINES

We made these engines for Henry Ford.

He was so proud of them that he put them in a glass case with a beautiful tiled floor and set them on the sidewalk where the whole world could see that they were good.

That's what Henry Ford thinks of our engines—what we want every customer to think of every engine.

Every part we make, every operation even down to the threading of the smallest bolt, should be *right.* Think of your own work as Henry Ford does. Put so much of yourself in it that you can go and look at it, whether it is behind plate glass or not, and not feel ashamed to say, "I made that. *I* machined that."

One bulletin showed a large sugar mill in Cuba in which this company had installed all the engines and crushing mills. This mill produced fifty-five million pounds of sugar from the 1918–19 crop—an impressive enough statement to workmen who could buy sugar only in one-pound lots because of the shortage.

In each bulletin the workman and his work were emphasized in relation to the finished product and the purpose for which it was used. For example, by pointing out the danger of the failure of any part of a marine engine a new responsibility was given to the workman—an *incentive* to do his work right. A photograph of a ship at sea was followed by this message:

THIS SHIP DEPENDS UPON A —— ENGINE

Some time she is going to run into a severe storm. She may be near a rock-bound coast. Any failure of any part of the engine may mean that winds and waves will dash her on the rocks.

Think of this every time you are making a Marine Engine part. Be sure that, to the extent that you create that engine, your part is as near perfect as your knowledge and skill can make it.

You and I owe a great responsibility to the men who "go down to the seas in ships."

But the most significant step taken was to send to the *homes* of all the workmen the following English translation of an advertisement appearing in the Cuban newspapers:

THE MEN WHO MAKE —— SUGAR MILLS AND ENGINES

We are proud of our workmen. Some of them have been with us all their working lives. Forty-four of our employees have worked for us twenty years or more.

This organization, built up of loyal, faithful workmen, trained to produce only the highest quality of work, is responsible for the inherent integrity of —— Sugar Mills and Engines.

We believe that the spirit of an organization, the idea that dominates it,

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must be transferred to the product. If the men who actually make the goods with their hands and brains are faithful and honest—then these qualities will be revealed in the finished product.

For this reason, we are glad to have these worthy men with us, and do everything in our power to see that additions to our large force have the necessary qualities from which —— workmen are made.

What is the result of all this? There has been a positive upward trend in the morale. A keener interest in the work was evident. From conversations among the men and talks with them it is certain that many who never before had dreamed of looking past the piece of work before their eyes began to see a vision either of the glory of work itself or the *purpose* behind it all. It is too soon to say definitely that the old ideal has been re-established. It may never be, but a constant endeavor to lift the men up to heights where they can see the true spirit of work *must* result in some good. That has been demonstrated in this case.

If there can be given back to the workman "the pearl of great price" he has lost, if there can be put into his heart the joy of work that will overcome the relentless monotony of some modern production methods, then the voice of the agitator will be silenced, present unrest will vanish into thin air, and our workmen will again be the artisans their fathers were before them.

HOW THEY WILL BLOW THE BONUS

BY STUART N. LAKE[1]

SO far the ex-service men have not had enough of a bonus for any one to predict with certainty just what they will do with any lump sums which they may receive. The $60 pittance handed to each of them upon discharge cannot be taken as a criterion, for it does not amount to enough in this day and age. General Public evidently bases his fears as to what will happen when a soldier meets up with a bonus on tales concerning wild orgies of gambling and drinking which are participated in by all soldiers and which are so well known to General Public and so little to the soldiers themselves. If the General is to be believed, all there will be to it after the soldier gets his few hundred dollars of bonus money will be one wild night and, Phooey! the soldier will be just where he was before he cashed his bonus check, except, perhaps, that he will be a couple of steps closer to eternal fire. If anywhere near half of the predictions made by General Public in print and by word of mouth are true, I hate to think what is going to happen to some five million of our young men, myself included, once we do get a bonus.

First of all, let me ask a question. Why does General Public insist that the average soldier is any different from the average run of folks? I don't know, and so I am asking. Why?

About four months ago a number of our ex-service men got hold of cashable checks for amounts which will closely approximate the amounts which most men will collect as bonus money. Several thousands of these checks were sent out, and I happen to know what became of several hundred of them. That's where I have it on General Public, and that's why I am writing this.

With the passage of the Sweet Bill by Congress last December it was made possible for a large number of enlisted men discharged from the Army and Navy to collect in January checks for back disability compensation at the rate of $80 a month, retroactive to the dates of discharges. Some of the recipients of these checks were men who had been out of the service for approximately a year; others had been returned to civil life but a month or two previous to the passage of the bill.

At this time there was much bonus talk in the air, with opponents of the payment of a bonus declaring, as ever, that it would do the soldiers no good whatsoever to give them a bonus, because they would not hang on to the money overnight.

At the same time large mercantile companies all over the country were busily engaged in paying liberal bonuses to their employees. In some cases the bonuses equaled the yearly salaries, and in the Wall Street district of New York City alone about $3,000,000 was handed out in lump sums; but I did not notice any one worrying over what would happen to the recipients or bemoaning any additional greasing of the skidways to perdition.

One thing that disgusts the ex-soldier immeasurably is that the country seems to regard him with a sort of "How are you going to keep them down on the farm after they've seen Paree?" attitude.

To get down to cases, last January War Risk Insurance checks for amounts ranging from $100 to $1,000 were sent out to disabled men, which paid all compensation due them up to and including December 31, 1919. About three hundred such checks came to men in the Public Health Service Hospital, where I am a patient. The smallest check of the kind which I saw was for $184 and the largest for $1,060.

From the day of the passage of the Sweet Bill up to the time the checks were received there was much talk among the men here concerning the numerous things which they would do with the back compensation. These checks represented the first real money that most of us had seen since we joined the Army, and it was small wonder that we talked big.

During all of this time the men had also been discussing the possibilities of a bonus, and it occurred to me that a good check on what the soldier might be expected to do with any bonus money received could be obtained by following the actions of a certain number of men with their back compensation in their pockets. Bonuses paid on the basis of $50 a month for each month in service would range about the same as the amounts of compensation in an average number of cases, and so I determined to keep track of as many of the compensation checks as possible. The result is that I can give a fair and impartial idea of what about one hundred disabled men did with their compensation; in a score of cases I can give intimate details and in others I can give generalities, but the one hundred cover all classes of men, from a boy of poor Italian parentage who can scarcely speak English to the son of long Yankee lineage and extremely wealthy parents.

The cash for the first back compensation checks which reached our hospital had scarcely warmed in the pockets of the men when a number of those able to be up and around, on crutches or otherwise, drove off for a protracted session of "African golf." Considering the soldier and his love for "galloping dominoes," the number of men in the big game was surprisingly small. A few men won or lost a few dollars and quit, and bedtime found but six dyed-in-the-wool crap-shooters still at the pastime. These dodged the night watchman and the nurses and, in a supposedly unoccupied room, continued their session until well into the next morning, when five of their number were broke and the sixth had some $2,000 in his pocket. It is interesting to knew that before noon that day the $2,000 was on deposit in a savings bank to the credit of the winner.

Pay off three hundred men in any civilian factory and then hold them where they cannot spend their money, and see how many of them will begin gambling.

Two men that I know of who cashed checks for about $400 apiece started off on and finished up what is popularly known as a glorious drunk.

Two more agreed that the price of a glorious drunk in the dry United States was much too high and held on to their checks with the deliberate plan of a trip to Cuba and a run for their money. They started on the trip the day that they were discharged from the hospital, but

[1] The author of this article is an ex-service man who contributed a significant and readable paper on "The Soldier Vote" to The Outlook of May 19.

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whether they got the run or not I cannot say.

A few others enjoyed mild times along Broadway, seeing a few shows, eating a few meals at good restaurants, and doing a little drinking here and there.

One man that I know went out and bought for himself six silk shirts at $12 each; but it seems to me that I have heard of horny-handed sons of civilian toil earning war-time wages who came to insist upon work in silk underwear or no work at all.

So much for the thriftless side of the picture. Now for the other.

One of the first cases truly representative of the big majority of men that comes to my mind is that of the Italian boy referred to above. Tony is physically handicapped for life, and with his $640 compensation check he arranged for the purchase of a fruit, candy, and tobacco store in a suburban community, which he believes will take care of him comfortably and at the same time not prove too great a tax upon his bodily powers. Tony is now drawing monthly compensation and applying the total amount of each check on the final payments for his business, and I will bet my bonus, if I ever get any, against the savings of any unmarried man of military age who worked in a munition plant during the war, that Tony's bonus, if he ever gets any, will be used to lessen the debt against his little store. Those are big odds, but I'll give them.

The son of wealthy parents to whom I referred above received a compensation check for more than $800, and with it he purchased Liberty Bonds. He told me himself that with the bonds selling considerably below par he believed that he could not find a better and safer investment for the money which to him was surplus, and he acted accordingly. A bonus check, in this case, might not find its way into Liberty Bonds, but it is safe to assume that it would be carefully looked after.

Corporal X, out of the Yankee Division, hails from the Connecticut shore of Long Island Sound. His home town depends for most of its money on summer cottagers. Corporal X received a compensation check for $560 in January, and to-day is the owner of a candy, ice-cream, and summer novelty store that is rapidly being brought strictly up to date in anticipation of this summer's trade. Corporal X owned this store before he went to war, and in it made a comfortable living for his mother, his wife, and himself. There is now a little Corporal X, and with the improvements made possible in the store by the compensation check the breadwinner is confident that he will be able to add sufficiently to his income to take care of the increase in his responsibilities.

If Corporal X gets his bonus check, he intends to use it for the improvement and enlargement of a motion-picture theater in his home town of which he is part owner. He plans to buy out his present partner and fix up the theater so that it can be run the year around. His past experience has convinced him that this venture will be profitable, and he is confident that with the amount of his bonus and what money he can borrow he can swing the deal. So that seems to be another bonus check which need not keep old General Public awake nights.

Still sticking to the shore of Long Island Sound, we come to one of the exclusive suburban residential districts where most of the men folks go to business in New York every day, but where the women folks feel that the big city is a bit too far away for them to make frequent shopping trips and where there are no stores of much account.

A boy who two years ago was guiding the destinies of a flivver in France returned to his home with one leg four inches shorter than the other; his last session with the surgeons was in this hospital last winter. In January he received a compensation check for nearly $400. With this he purchased a small second-hand flivver truck, and now each day he shops in New York for the wealthier residents of his suburban communities, delivering his purchases to the buyers each evening. He is dependable and has built up regular routes and is making a comfortable living. I don't think a bonus check will weaken his moral fiber.

Not in all cases have recipients of back compensation been able to use the money to advance themselves. I know of one man who used every last cent of his in paying debts incurred by his parents while he was in the Army. The father and mother were both ill with pneumonia while the boy was away and had been unable to pay for the medical attention which they received until the son blew his compensation money in an orgy of bill paying. Pa and Ma might get new Sunday clothes out of a bonus check if their son collects one.

Young Cupid has taken good-sized bites out of a number of back compensation checks. I know of at least four men who used the money received in January as starters toward homes with four of the only girls in the world. One of these men married a nurse who will also be entitled to a bonus if any one gets one, and the bride and bridegroom both told me that their combined bonuses—if they ever get them—will be used to purchase a real home of their own.

In the majority of cases which I checked up the compensation checks furnished just about money enough to give the recipients decent outfits of civilian clothing, and in such cases the money was spent in this way. New suits, overcoats, shoes, hats, and shirts made this hospital a giddy place for days after the heavy influx of back compensation money. Few of the shirts were of the twelve-dollar variety, and in many cases, particularly with boys from out of town, the clothing outfits were purchased under the personal supervision of men detailed for the purpose by the Red Cross. One of the best clothing stores in New York offered to sell ex-service men from this hospital at ten per cent under the regular market prices if the purchasers bore the proper credentials from the Red Cross, and the result was that most of the men took advantage of the opportunity to save money.

As I write this—in April—two more back compensation checks for large amounts have been brought to my attention. One of them is for $840, the other is for $980. Portions of both are being used to repay money borrowed from the Red Cross in the towns where the recipients live, and the balances of both have been deposited in a savings bank.

Banks the country over will back up the statement that back compensation checks have been used to open numerous accounts, both of the savings and checking variety, which are the first ones that the depositors ever possessed. The possession of a neat lump sum has always been recognized as an incentive toward thrift.

If bonus payments are ever made, let California look out. If statements made by nurses who hope to receive bonus checks may be taken as indicative, the Pacific coast will be swamped with fair and furbelowed femininity soon after the bonus checks are mailed. Every nurse that I have been able to find who is entitled to a bonus can think of but one combination:

"Clothes and California," is their slogan.

I've been fooling around service hospitals myself now for a year and a half, and if the nurses get their bonus money and I ever get out of the hospital I wouldn't be surprised if I went to California myself.

Regardless of whether or not the country should pay bonuses to men who wore its uniform in the war against the Central Powers, I can reach but one conclusion from my observations of what happened to the back compensation money. That is that no one need fear that the payment of a bonus will send any more of our young men down the primrose path to ruin than would follow that road anyway.

I am firmly convinced that cash bonuses will go about the way that this article indicates and that help to ex-service men in the purchase of farm and city homes or the acquirement of homesteads will be taken advantage of in a way that is bound to prove advantageous to the country if it decides to make the investment.

At present General Public seems to be looking to the politicians to decide whether the ex-service man is or is not entitled to the bonus. I would like to suggest to the General that he leave the matter entirely with the ex-service men. He trusted his honor to them for two years, and they returned it to him unsullied; whatever tarnish it may now have has been acquired in the hands of those who have played politics with it. And it seems to me that if a man whom you have trusted with your honor has been willing to fight for it you ought to be willing to trust him with such a material thing as your pocketbook.

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A PICTURESQUE SPRING FESTIVAL AT BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

The increasing interest of our colleges and universities in the æsthetic aspect of the rounded training which they seek to give their students for life's varied activities is well illustrated in the scene pictured above. It also has a practical bearing, for the festival was planned to aid the College's aim to raise an increased endowment fund

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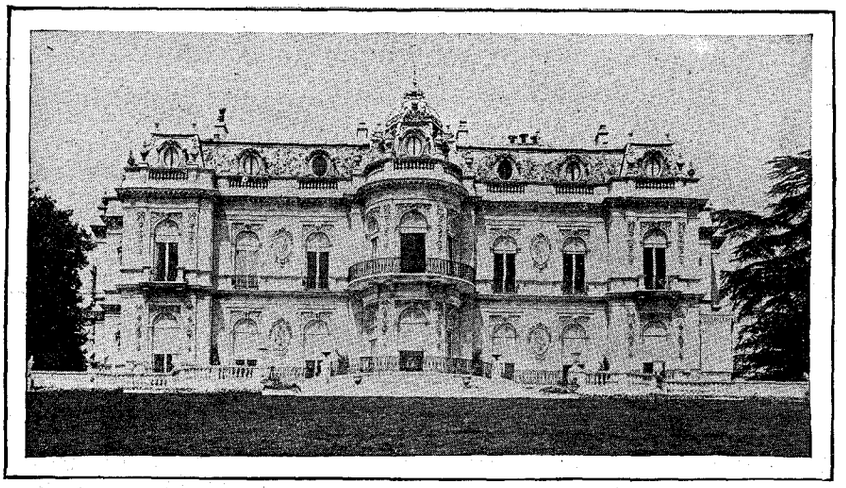


Wide World Photos

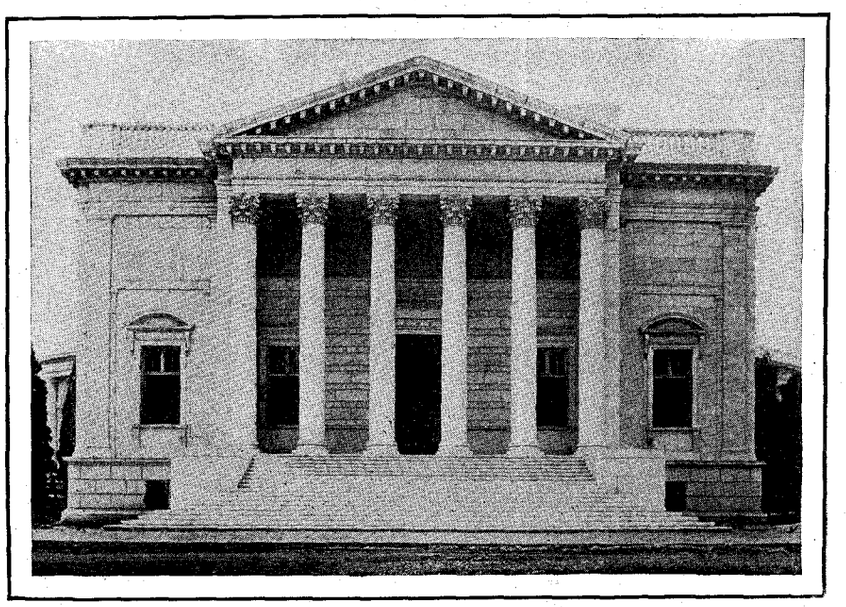
A PRINCELY GIFT TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The palatial residence of Baron Rothschild in Geneva, Switzerland, a photograph of which is reproduced here, has been presented to the League of Nations to be used for administrative purposes. The château occupies a fine and commanding situation on the shores of the Lake of Geneva

Underwood & Underwood

THE CHAPLAIN'S MEDAL, TO BE AWARDED TO CHAPLAINS OF THE U. S. ARMY AND NAVY

The medal is designed by Laura G. Fraser, winner of the Shaw Prize in 1919 at the National Academy of Design. The medals will be awarded by the General War-Time Commission of the Churches and the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America



Central News Photo Service

ARLINGTON'S NEW MEMORIAL AMPHITHEATER

This memorial was dedicated May 15. It is built of marble, and work on it was begun about seven years ago. It is dedicated to the memory of the heroes of the Civil War, and has cost some $825,000, which sum was appropriated for the purpose by Congress

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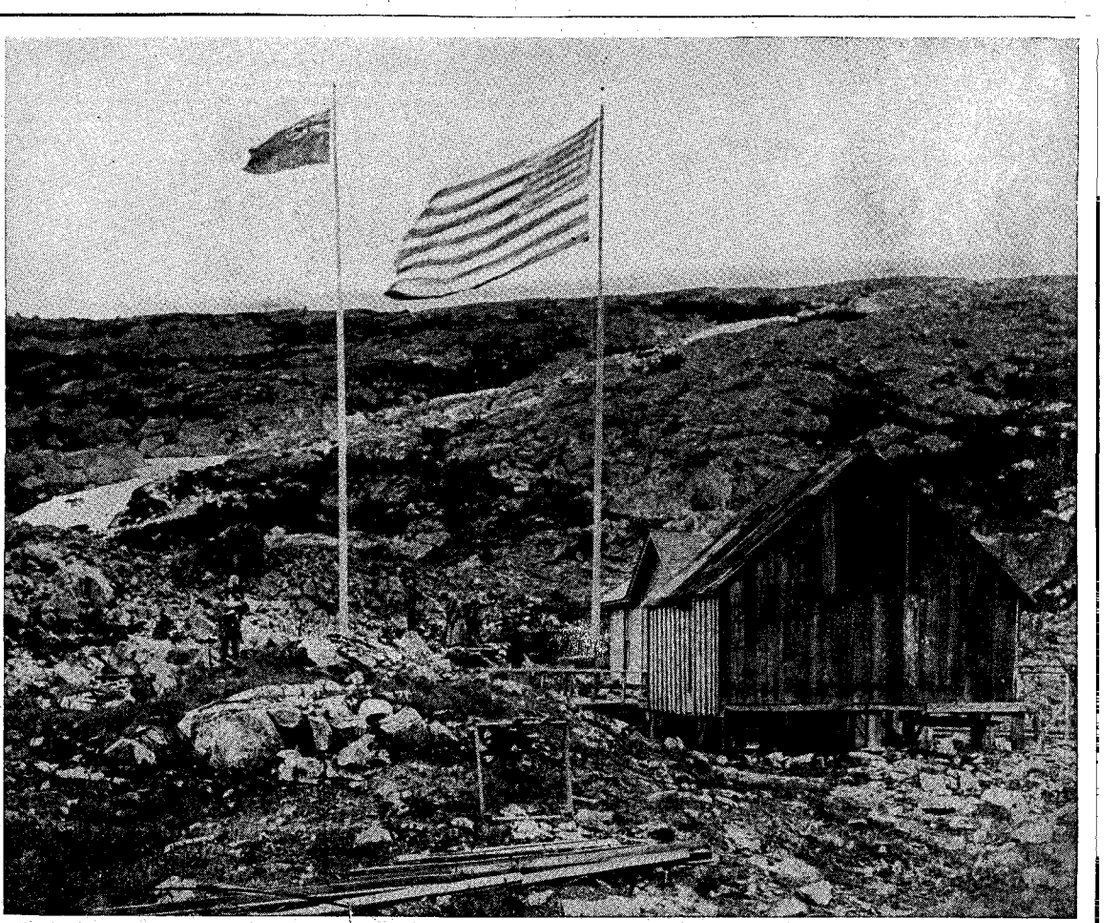
From Roderick C. Jackson,
East Las Vegas, New Mexico

"FOUR CORNERS"—THE MEETING PLACE OF THE FOUR STATES OF NEW MEXICO, COLORADO, ARIZONA, AND UTAH

This picture, which is sent to us in response to our request for interesting photographs from our readers (see particulars on page 129), is said to represent the only place in the United States where four States join one another. In the picture the lady is standing in Arizona, her horse is standing in Utah, the man is in New Mexico, and his horse is in Colorado. In days gone by this locality is said to have been a difficult one for the sheriffs to deal with, as it was so easy to cross the line from one State into any of three others. The place shown is included in the Navajo Indian Reservation

(C) Kadel & Herbert



WHERE THE FLAG-POLES MEET—CANADA AND ALASKA

Here is a United States custom-house on the border line between Alaska and Canada. Busy times are reported in this region, owing to attempts to smuggle liquor across the border into United States territory, which is now, of course, "dry"

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MANY SORROWS

BY JEANNETTE MARKS

Beautiful she was to look upon
And beautiful to know,
And all who knew her loved her.
There was none to whom she was not tender,
Compassionate in her word or her silence;
There was none of whom she did not think well.

In a quiet room, my head upon her breast,
Often have I heard her heart beat,
Often have I listened to the voice of her heart,
And its speech was the speech of many sorrows.
But of her own sorrows she spoke not:
She spoke only of the grief that came to her for healing;
And her speech was silence,
Murmur of wind,
Mute spaces of sky,—
These were her caresses and her healing;
And with silence and wind and sky she is now one,—
Not separate.

She is gone.
Remember her if you will!
For me she is still everywhere
And never to be forgotten!
Out of the dawn
The fringed lashes of blue gentians widen to her eyes;
Through the hot day
The shadow of her presence revolves upon me
As the cool finger on the sun-dial;
In the afternoon
Shaken light burns in the memory of her hair;
And at evening
All my thoughts go fluttering, gray-winged, after her,
And I am come back to my Mother
And to sleep.

PERMANENT PEACE AND THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS

BY RALPH H. BEVAN

IN the first few years of the present century there was put into operation Cecil Rhodes's plan for guaranteeing the world's peace by promoting educational reciprocity and understanding between the British Empire and the United States. Now the great war has brought about a co-operative effort on the part not only of the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race, but of three other great nations, to insure permanent peace. Although we hope Rhodes's scheme is to become supplementary to an international league, tribunal, and police force, the cause of peace must be further advanced in proportion to the number of Americans, with prospects of National influence, who avail themselves of the Rhodes Scholarships.

The value of these Scholarships as a guarantee of peace is self-evident to any one familiar with fundamental principles of psychology. Various as are the forms assumed by the cause of war, their fundamental root is selfishness. Insurance of peace is the problem of replacing national selfishness with generosity. Psychologically, the best cure for selfishness, whether individual or national, is the formation of friendship whereby the interests of the individuals or nations concerned become identified. On sound psychological principles, the Rhodes Scholarships threaten war at its very origin. They are an institution for the development of international understanding, sympathy, and co-operation through the promotion of mutual appreciation and affection between British and American statesmen.

If the value of Rhodes's idea as a key to peace is not generally realized, reasons are easy to find. First, his conception is but a fragmentary suggestion of a perfected system of international education to guarantee peace. In a complete and effective form his plan would be an institution whereby prospective leaders, not of two only, but of *all* the Great Powers, through temporary sojourns in cosmopolitan centers of culture such as Oxford University, would become world democrats imbued with a sense of world citizenship and a sympathetic interest in the welfare of all peoples and classes. Secondly, Rhodes's scheme is one which, from its nature, cannot begin to make its influence felt for many years to come, though its power for peace, once apparent, must ever increase as a cumulative effect with the lapse of time. Thirdly, the value of the Rhodes Scholarships as an insurance of peace cannot appear until, as was intended, they come to attract those Americans with the greatest prospects of achieving National leadership.

A general appreciation throughout the United States of the rare opportunities offered by Oxford to prepare not only

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for personal and social but for international usefulness is most desirable. Thus only can the greatest possible number of future American statesmen be induced to take Rhodes Scholarships. So alone can Rhodes's plan accomplish its purpose as a guarantee of British-American co-operation and of world peace.

Reluctantly passing by the beauties of the city of Oxford, her charming, venerable colleges and inspiring atmosphere of culture, not least among the advantages of a Rhodes Scholarship we find in its intellectual opportunities. By electing one of the final honor schools or examinations leading to a B.A. degree the Oxford undergraduate can acquire a thorough knowledge of a chosen special subject in its relations to connected fields of study. The final honor schools comprise examinations in law, medicine, natural science, modern history, English, modern languages, engineering, the classics (including ancient history and philosophy), theology, and mathematics. Each is a comprehensive and exacting test, all at once, on a tremendous mass of material which has been the subject-matter of several years' cumulative preparation. Cramming for such an examination is next to impossible, so that a degree means that intelligent grasp of a subject which can come only from gradual digestion and assimilation.

An Oxford honor degree, besides necessarily involving a detailed and organized knowledge of a special subject, signifies a most valuable cultural mental training. Perhaps the intellectual worth of an Oxford education will best appear by clear implication from a brief description of its method. This is not the American régime of daily recitations, periodical tests, and terminal examinations, but a scheme of several preliminary examinations leading up to a grand final prepared for by the characteristic tutorial system which has been tried at Princeton. This is a régime of lectures, conferences with one's tutor, and individual study, or, to use the English term, "reading."

The lectures, which are commonly excellent summaries of the "reading" to be accomplished, are attended to the number of six to fourteen a week, as assigned by the tutor. And, no matter at which of the University's twenty colleges or by what world-renowned scholar they are delivered, they are accessible to all members of the University, at whatsoever college resident. The tutorial conferences, which are weekly, fortnightly, or semi-weekly, are attended by only two or three students and are devoted to personal direction and assistance intended to meet individual needs. The informal and friendly relation aimed at in these consultations is suggested by the experience of one of the first Rhodians, an earnest youth who greeted his tutor with the announcement, "I want to study law," and received the reply, "The devil you do! Have a cigar." It was a favorite habit of my own tutor, at the end of the hour, to offer me from his own personal library a book or two with the suggestion that probably I would find such and such passages in them interesting and worth while reading on the subject in hand. The keynote of the system seems to be not so much the compulsion of "much learning" as the inducement of love of culture. The style of coercion preferred by the Oxford don is illustrated by the tale of the Rhodian who wanted to study law and Russian at the same time, but changed his mind after his tutor had, with a quizzical smile, inquired, "What are you, anyway, a distinguished linguist dabbling in law, or a distinguished lawyer dabbling in languages?" These tutorial consultations afford opportunities for the inspiration of personal contact and friendship with Oxford's world authorities on the subjects of one's final honor school.

Besides the lectures and conferences, the tutorial system includes individual "reading" or study. This is done mostly, or at least largely, in the vacations, which comprise about half the year. Term time is the grand and only opportunity for social and athletic development. These cannot be had at home. Study, on the other hand, can perhaps be better done there. Often, moreover, without "reading" to occupy their minds the Englishmen would be desperately bored in the long "vacs."

The tutorial system lacks the external discipline of every-day work and has its temptations to abuse. It is nevertheless a splendid training in self-discipline, and has compensatory advantages. The college terms, with their lectures and conferences with the tutor, form an admirable foundation on which during the vacations the Oxford undergraduate may erect as magnificent a structure of scholarship as he chooses. The method, furthermore, develops an ability to discriminate between the essential and the unessential, a power to see things in their true proportions, a power of organization, and a capacity, with a minimum of labor, to amass a vast bulk of material in the mind at once without becoming bewildered by its quantity and complexity. Its possibilities seem limited only by the mental caliber of the student.

In addition to the above "final honor schools" there are "diploma courses" in education, economics, forestry, anthropology, and geography. More recent honor courses, such as "modern languages," began as "diploma courses." By securing advanced standing, moreover, American Rhodians can proceed to a B.A. degree in one of the "final honor schools" during their first two years of residence, and in their last year avail themselves of Oxford's rare opportunities for research work. Thus they can take a B.Litt. degree in literature or a B.Sc. degree in science, graduate degrees until lately corresponding most nearly to an American Ph.D. degree. Likewise meaningless in the United States, yet justly carrying considerable prestige throughout the British Empire, is the B.C.L. (Bachelor of Civil Law) degree in law. This is an honor and post-graduate degree representing reading in jurisprudence and Roman and English law. It is ordinarily taken one or two years after a three or four years' course for the B.A. degree in law. But, under a special university statute, graduates of American universities can proceed to the B.C.L. degree in only two years, without taking the B.A. degree at all.

According to personal letters from Mr. F. J. Wylie, Oxford agent of the Rhodes Trust, and from Mr. H. T. Gerrans, to whose marvelous grasp of the details of Oxford University administration so many Americans are gratefully indebted, the facilities for work in agriculture and forestry and for research study have grown since the days of the first Rhodes Scholars. Mr. Gerrans fully expected that in the near future Greek would be optional as an entrance requirement, and testified to a general movement "in the direction of modernization." On June 17, 1919, Mr. Gerrans's hopes for optional Greek were realized so far as most American Rhodians are concerned. Graduates of approved foreign universities are to receive senior standing *with exemption from Greek*. This means that *Greek has at last become optional as an entrance requirement for most American Rhodes Scholars*, who, as graduates of "approved foreign universities," will be exempt from all examinations whatsoever for an Honor B.A. degree except only their "final honor school." Though optional Greek for all candidates for admission to Oxford University was defeated by a very narrow margin (the vote being 312 to 306), and is likely soon to be passed, its fate has now become unimportant to most competitors for the Rhodes Scholarships. In this connection should be mentioned the visit of the British Universities' Mission to the United States. In the January, 1919, "American Oxonian" are notable estimates of results and suggestions made by the presidents and representatives of many of our greatest American universities and by members of the Mission. These emphasize the desirability of giving the most effective publicity to British educational opportunities, as well as the fact that the rapid removal of all features hitherto objectionable is likely soon to render the Rhodes Scholarships most valuable and attractive to Americans. The last statement of the Rhodes Trust permits future candidates in the United States to qualify on their college standing rather than by examination. In the April, 1919, "American Oxonian," including a splendid summary of Oxford's present educational opportunities, Mr. Wylie writes: "We shall have a brisk time of it before we are through with our 'reconstruction.'" Startling details of Oxford's modernization have long been appearing and are likely to appear in each issue of this "American Oxonian," the publication of the American Rhodes Scholars, edited by Professor Frank Aydelotte, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and American Secretary to the Rhodes Trustees.

Formal application blanks can be had by addressing Professor Aydelotte, M.I.T., Cambridge, Massachusetts, and the

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"American Oxonian" (which should soon be, if it is not already, available at all public, college, and preparatory school libraries), especially recent and future numbers of it, will be found invaluable, not only to all prospective candidates for Rhodes Scholarships, but to all progressive educators and others interested in the causes of international reciprocity in education and co-operation and of permanent peace.

Above all, attention should be called to Oxford's new Ph.D. degree, which she decided to grant during the war especially for the benefit of Americans, to divert to English centers of culture the stream that has hitherto flowed to German universities. This degree (discussed in the January and April, 1918, "American Oxonian") will greatly enhance the personal advantages of the Rhodes Scholarships. The emphasis is laid, however, on the unique value of these Scholarships as preparations for international usefulness.

A healthy, rugged constitution as a foundation for a sound mind is a prime necessity to carry well any weighty responsibilities, especially the awful ones of international statesmanship. It is safe to say that the opportunities offered by Oxford to develop robust health are surpassed nowhere in the world. As to the superiority of the athletic phase of Oxford life, there were no differences of opinion among American Rhodians. It received unanimous and unstinted approval. This is because it is calculated to benefit the many as well as the few, the weak no less than those who are already rugged. Every English student, every afternoon, practically without exception, is in some outdoor sport from two to four o'clock, and is thus assured every possible chance of developing a sound constitution.

This system is powerfully reinforced by a strong undergraduate sentiment. An English student would as soon think of going without his food or sleep as without his regular exercise. He who has the temerity to remain indoors at work in the afternoon soon feels the consequences of a general unpopularity.

The object and gratifying consequence of British sports being general national health, the Englishman can afford to contemplate with complacency the triumph of our few, highly specialized athletes at Olympic games. In most matters (before the war at least) less democratic in spirit, in his University athletics the Britisher surpasses the American in democracy of method and results. Surely he is to be congratulated on his democratic system which turns out a nation of healthy, rugged, sport-loving citizens. What a contrast to our somewhat aristocratic one, which produces a few highly specialized athletes to shine at Olympic contests, but leaves the average American collegian the rôle of spectator, a hoarse voice, and a constitution too readily exhausted by the demands of our strenuous and complex modern life!

Perhaps, however, Oxford's unique opportunities for Americans who aspire to international statesmanship or public service will become most obvious from a brief exposition of her social life. This is very vigorous. As an American despises a mere bookworm or "grind," the Englishman scorns his "smug." Oxford and Cambridge aim to be finishing schools to turn out, not only learned scholars acquainted with books, but polished "gentlemen" with knowledge of men and manners. The Britisher's ideal is many-sided culture.

Whence Oxford's "residential system," by which every undergraduate must live either in college dormitories or in lodgings "licensed" by the University authorities. Hence also her efficient social life. Except dinner, eaten in the college "Hall," the student takes all his meals in his rooms. Breakfast, lunch, tea, and coffee (in the evening) are occasions of a constant interchange of hospitality, when an undergraduate may invite around from two to a dozen of those with whom he would like to get better acquainted. Besides there are the daily informal breakfasts, lunches, and teas together, when none acts as host, but several friends or neighbors merely have their meals served in one another's rooms in rotation, and so give purest expression to the spirit of sociability. The eating over, the party forms a semicircle around the fireplace and continues the conversation over the smokes. Amusing anecdotes and quiet humor always abound in a discussion which may deal with a weighty question of the day, some difficult problem of philosophy, government, or science, or any topic suggested by the experience, reading, or study of the talkers.

The English horror of the mere "smug" has brought it to pass that the vigorous University social life described is but a continuation of a similar one begun at a very early age in the great public boarding-schools. And the prominence given to sociability in English education is more than justified by the Oxford "fresher's" precocious knowledge of human nature and his maturity, as also by his surprising fund of general information on topics not included in his formal education. This often rivals that of American juniors, seniors, or graduates. The value of an Oxford social education is also proved by the unquestioned status of "gentleman" which it confers, not only within the University, but elsewhere. As Dr. Parkin, Organizing Secretary of the Rhodes Trust, is so fond of reiterating, an Oxford man, like the English sovereign, represents a guaranteed value in every corner of the British Empire, and enjoys the reflected luster and prestige of his Alma Mater.

Oxford is very cosmopolitan, drawing her membership from the influential classes of all the nations of the earth. At my own little college were a Canadian, a Frenchman, a German, a South African, a Bermudan, and a Siamese noblema When this fact is borne in mind, Oxfo appears as an institution for the cultiv tion, through their leaders, of sociabilit friendship, and sympathy in the world family of nations. Thus the potenti value of the Rhodes Scholarships as guarantee of permanent peace becom self-evident. Once having come, as w intended, to promote understanding, a fection, and co-operation between th prospective statesmen of America, th British Empire, and of many other n tions, the Rhodes Scholarships will be telling blow struck at the very roots war. This cannot survive the remov of its cause through the replacing international selfishness and hostility wi international friendliness and magnani ity.

If this article has suggested the val for the cause of peace of more ful utilizing the Rhodes Scholarships accor ing to the intention, many times mo must it emphasize the value of actualizi Rhodes's plan in a perfected form. N Rhodes Scholar can contemplate the po sibilities of effective education in wor patriotism for world statesmen general without firing with impatience to s Rhodes's idea thus completely realize Every Rhodian must long to testify th such a plan would prove, as contrast with heavy armaments, an incompar bly inexpensive and sure guarantee peace.

In the "Atlantic" (September, 191 Dr. Parkin, above referred to as th "Organizing Secretary of the Rhod Trust," concluded a notable appeal f that keen competition for the Rhod Scholarships which is necessary to se to Oxford prospective statesmen and fulfill their purpose with the hope th some American may found a similar tru for Englishmen. But to leave the prom tion of humanity's supreme interests the chance generosity of millionaires to make it very slow and precarious. T peoples themselves who are chiefly co cerned must, through their Governmen while they expend billions on armamen as unreliable and suicidal as they a costly, invest a trifle in cosmopolit universities which can be depended on prove as beneficent as they are practic ble and cheap.

The gradual elaboration of an intern tional educational institution wherel efficient education in international sy pathy shall become a usual, if not ind pensable, prerequisite to candidacy f national leadership in any of the gre nations, might not be without difficulti But their surmounting would be chil play after the grim horrors of w thereby to be forever abolished. For su international education, especially if su plemented with an international tribun and police force, must probably cause th most horrifying to be also the last exa ple of war—the most calamitous of forms of human selfishness and stupidit

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THE BOOK TABLE: DEVOTED TO BOOKS AND THEIR MAKERS

HENRY JAMES AS A LETTER WRITER[1]

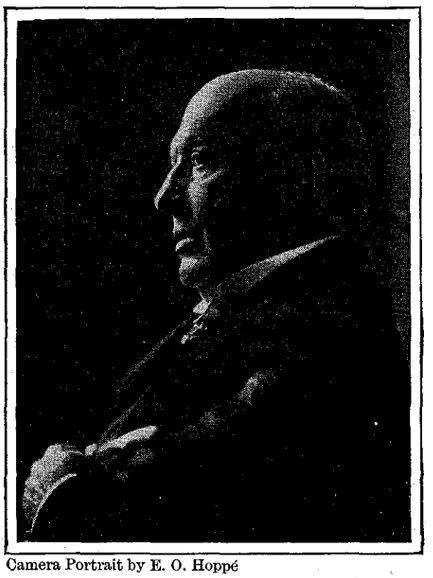
BY MONTROSE J. MOSES

THERE are some of us who may still think that it is not worth while to take the trouble to understand Henry James. We have joked so long about the obscurity of his style as a novelist that this conception of him has become a habit with us. But now that his letters are published, we must alter our portrait; there is no more human figure than Henry James, no one more fascinating as a friend, more evident as an artist in his pursuit of the perfection of the novel form; no one more consistently in sympathy with English ways of thought than he. While the picture of him in this correspondence is always serious, it is shot through with a quiet passion of life; and passion, in the instance of Henry James, we had brushed aside in favor of our belief that he was interested only in categories, concerned only with vibrations between persons. These two fascinating volumes, therefore, will place him in a new light. They cover a period from his twenty-fifth (March 10, 1869) to his seventy-second (November 13, 1915) year; and when one considers that he died on February 28, 1916, it will be seen how complete a record Mr. Lubbock has gathered, how great a service he has rendered in dispelling the incomprehensible about him. Except for the prejudice against Browning, we know of no figure in literary history more sinned against than Henry James.

He was an excellent letter writer; direct, to the point, varied in his observations, and simple in his interests. If he had news to impart, he omitted no detail which would add to the interest; if he was explaining his ambitions, his doubts, his philosophies of life, he always clinched the matter with significant phrase, and was always enlightening. Writing to particular persons, he possessed the happy faculty of fitting himself to the personality of his friends—cordial in his response to their plans; it was always Henry James writing, but he always managed successfully to leave traces of the flavor contained in the letter he was answering. He exhibited no irritations, but he never disguised his own yearnings, his own reactions. We have here the complete progression of a novelist striving for the highest perfection of his "trade," who saw himself appreciated by an infinitely small circle of faithful followers; and while this disturbed him, from the pecuniary standpoint—he was always fearful of poverty—it did not make him swerve from his belief that the artist was responsible for turning out the best that was in him. This does not mean that he did not want to meet public opinion; he often made compromises, as when he strove, unsuccessfully, to write for the stage; as when he revised his novels for a definitive edition, and prepared for each a biographical introduction. But always the journalistic aspect of literature—the characteristic aspect of the times—was distasteful to him. In his letters he was continually referring to the literary degradation of the age, and he refused to appreciate the value of magazines as a vehicle for reaching a vast audience. In fact, the vast audience was not for him.

[1] The Letters of Henry James. Selected and Edited by Percy Lubbock. 2 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

Robert Louis Stevenson has always been regarded as the author's author. No writer has been thought a safer guide to follow in his advice. Very recently a compilation of Stevenson's dicta regarding style ("Learning to Write: Suggestions and Counsel from R. L. S.," Scribner) has been published. James recognized the master stroke of Stevenson; his enthusiasm for him as a prose writer is uppermost in his correspondence with him; with Stevenson he always felt sure of understanding. But the present collection of letters will reveal Henry James himself as an equally suggestive guide to follow in the pursuit of literature; he never spared his own work the criticism he gave to others; we find him deploring his tendency to create stories



Camera Portrait by E. O. Hoppé

HENRY JAMES, 1912

that possessed a big head and trunk with small legs—to use his phrasing. But he had faith that he knew how to write; while he declared that he was not suffering from simplicity, he knew when he was right, and he took infinite pains to explain himself. His letters, therefore, will offer a key to his method of evolving character and plot. Such pregnant phrases as the French writer's "infernal intelligence," as "truth neatly uttered," as "the diviner air" in opposition to the mundane atmosphere of the realist which to him often enshrouded W. D. Howells, indicate what he referred to as his own "technical temper." It was this precision of his, this intensive use of materials, which made him unappreciative of the grosser work of Balzac; of Tolstoy; of Dostoieffsky's "mad jumble"—as he called it in a letter to his young friend Hugh Walpole, whom he was warning against a too enthusiastic acceptance of Russian literature; of H. G. Wells, whom he admired immensely, but whose literary "cheek" and modern rush he could not wholly accept. In other words, James distrusted any art which was created with "unawareness of difficulty." To him the freedom of the writer lay in expert precision rather than in kicking off restrictions and limitations. Because of this conscientiousness he remained "irremediably unpublished," as he said; but James showed an unwarranted concern about his acceptance; he was more generally accepted than his correspondence would admit.

In early years he was a sedate young man, though in London he mixed with the cream of literary life when he went there on his first long visit, and formed friendships with his own generation and with the tail-enders of the Victorian era, like Matthew Arnold, Burne-Jones, Ruskin, Tennyson, and George Eliot. In vivid flashes these personages are fixed on the printed page—thumb-nail sketches of unforgetable distinctness. Never is he better than when describing Turgenev, bedecked in old shawls and masks, acting charades; or Fanny Kemble, the divine stage beauty of the '30's, moving "in a mass, and if she does so little as to button her glove it is the whole of her personality that does it." Then he adds, with a characteristic impulsiveness, "Let us be flexible!" Though in these days he records a season of one hundred and seven dinings out—he took society as a way of gaining first hand in youth what books would give in middle age—James much preferred the fireside, and we find him ardently selecting the seclusion of the hearth. Even in his bachelor homes—he had two in London, not counting the Reform Club, where he spent his final days during the Great War, when he wanted to be closer in touch with momentous things—he was always relieved when visitors left him with his housekeeper, though this is not to say that he was not a most delightful host, welcoming outsiders. Particularly dependent did he become later on friendship, especially of the younger generation, as a connecting link between his own life of thought and the more active world from which he systematically cut himself aloof after he had had his fill of yearly visits to the Continent and to house parties in England.

From these letters we glean his family love—his devotion to his brother William, who often registered a protest against Henry's obscurity of style, but who never failed in that brotherly devotion so vividly portrayed in James's "Notes of a Son and Brother." It was one of those strange tricks of life that, devoted as he was to his own people, his lack of touch with the country in which he was born should have alienated him from their immediate family life, except when they visited him in England. His correspondence with William James, his wife, and their children is a measure of the bachelor reaching out for that human association which he most needed. No one was more appreciative of the accomplishment of others than Henry James: his father, who, as Rebecca West declares, was wasted on America; his sister, whose death left a void in his life that was never filled; his psychologist brother, whose religious beliefs always interested him but could never be quite wholly swallowed—all of these came in for the best love and encouragement he could give them.

And that is what these letters definitely reveal—the responsiveness of Henry James to the best in others. His correspondence was punctiliously kept up for fear of losing this best which enriched his own life. The barest stranger could demand his time if there was personality evident in his written approach. But James abhorred adulation; he disliked autograph seekers; he winced at eulogy. "I have a morbid pas-

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sion for privacy," he wrote to Howells, "and a standing quarrel with the blundering publicities of the age."

It was probably this side of him which reacted against America and finally turned him into an accepted Englishman. He disliked what he called our "sniffing the earth of our foundations" as a country. He doubtless had this in mind when he wrote to Howells: "I sympathize even less with your protest against the idea that it takes an old civilization to set a novelist in motion—a proposition that seems to me so true as to be a truism. It is on manners, customs, usages, habits, forms, upon all these things matured and established, that a novelist lives." He was worldly enough to recognize that had he stayed in America he would have obtained better prices for his writings. But he did not care for the crudeness, the jingoism, which he found whenever he visited America. Strange, however, that he became such an imperialist as to applaud whatever made England great. Yet this inconsistency on his part was carried further when, after welcoming the young Kipling and watching his advance with fatherly amazement, he finally deplored his loud, brazen steam of patriotism. But, as is always noticeable in those who break aloof from their native soil, he constantly warned his brother to bring his children up with a loyalty to their soil, and after he was completely severed, by the acquisition of English traits, from America, he began to wish eagerly for a glimpse of that vast, queer country, as he called it, with its great complications and its rankness of good intention.

This does not mean that it was easy for him to forsake his inheritance. He began in England by lampooning what he saw, with utter disregard for the sensitiveness of the average Briton. He was continually at war with London, as he was with New York and Boston. With all the Anglicizing process, he fought against the "glue-pot mind," against the sordid politics, against the "rotten upper classes," to be seen in London. Strange, however, that his correspondence shows a very limited concern for current problems; in fact, Henry James possessed an intensive culture; his sympathies were not broad. As the years advanced he grew more and more insular. Therefore his act of citizenship, only a short while before his death, was a long evolutionary process, culminating in a forewarned climax and hastened by the war.

The domestic Henry James is delightfully portrayed in these letters. There were his dogs that died, whose tombstones flecked with white a secluded garden spot at Lamb House, in Rye; there were his servants in whom he lived in awe, and who occasionally had to be discharged with disquieting effect upon him. No portrait in oils could reveal James better than his correspondence carried on from Lamb House, where he seemed to unfold in many unaccustomed directions—in his devotion to flowers, in his zealous search for old mahogany. We see him with his "portentous parchment" lease which gave him this old Georgian homestead; the very charm of being there entered his soul, and to his friends he unburdened himself of some of the romantic feeling which the place encouraged. Here James grew into middle life; and in the beautiful seclusion of his garden the world sounded noisy with the new generation.

If most of this correspondence was written on what he called the margin of time, it all the more measures how much a part of him letter writing was. There are no petty irritations here, such as punctuate the letters of Swinburne, for instance. James was determined to have peace in outward surroundings. We glean from casual mention that he must have bicycled, that he attempted golf; but exertion was not attractive to him, and his final delight in motoring was enhanced by the ease with which he could cover territory and get new impressions. His letters were not addressed, to judge by Mr. Lubbock's selection for these two volumes, to a vast array of people; the largest number were to Edmund Gosse, Mrs. Humphry Ward, Stevenson, Howells, Mrs. Edith Wharton, and his immediate family. But there is no letter in this charming collection that leaves one without a feeling of warmth and ease of expression. Having read them, James no longer is beclouded; he stands out in the excellent colors of rare and unaffected friendship.

THE NEW BOOKS

FICTION

Glamour. By W. B. Maxwell. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis.

Not Mr. Maxwell's best work. The story moves exceedingly slowly toward the situation the author desires to make salient, and when the situation is reached it is not at all impressive. One cares very little about the entanglement of a long happily married man with the middle-aged duchess who jilted him in his youth.

Gray Dusk. By Octavus Roy Cohen. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

A carefully worked out murder mystery by the author of "The Crimson Alibi," which has had great success both as a novel and on the stage.

Living Alone. By Stella Benson. The Macmillan Company, New York.

A modernized fairy and witch story—highly original and whimsical in conception. It is also clever as can be in its sly satire and epigrammatical comment. Lifeless and bloodless charity, purely conventional patriotism, and social pretense are scored, good-naturedly but not the less effectively.

Love and Mr. Lewisham. By H. G. Wells. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

How many years ago was it—twenty, at least, we should say—that Mr. Wells's "Wheels of Chance" and his "Love and Mr. Lewisham" amused his even then large audience? He was not then an economic and social prophet; he was not notably subtle; but he was a mighty good story-writer. We are glad to see a revival of this early tale, said to be a favorite with the author himself.

Oh, You Tex! By William MacLeod Raine. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

A rattling, exciting tale of cowboys, Mexicans, Indians, and especially of the Texas Rangers, in whose ranks "Tex" carries through notable exploits against "bad men."

Wanted: A Husband. By Samuel Hopkins Adams. Illustrated. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

A light and cheerful little romance, "fluffy and funny," in which a girl makes herself over from a dull grub to a brilliant butterfly.

Tutt and Mr. Tutt. By Arthur Train. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

Capital stories centering about the law partners who make up the firm of Tutt & Tutt. They have odd cases and queer clients and sometimes strain the letter of the law to aid substantial justice and equity. Always these experiences are told with rich humor.

Tatterdemalion. By John Galsworthy. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

A varied choice of themes makes it possible for Mr. Galsworthy in these collected short stories to deal with contrasting topics—the war, English rural life, social trends, and so on. As always with him, the writing is done with fineness of touch and literary restraint.

Woman Triumphant. By V. Blasco Ibañez. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.

Ibañez here does with meticulous art what would better not have been done at all. The novel is a prolonged analysis of the growth of perverted ideas of sex and art in the mind of a great painter. The whole ends distressingly in what is practically insanity.

ART

British Marine Painting. With Articles by A. L. Baldry (1919). Edited by Geoffrey Holme. The Studio, Ltd., New York.

Nearly two hundred years of the history of British marine painting are covered by this monograph, with well-selected examples of all schools during that period. The illustrations are handsomely printed, and many are in color. The critical comment is well considered and interesting.

BIOGRAPHY

Alexander Hamilton. By Henry Jones Ford. (Figures from American History.) Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

The author of this book regrets the fact that much material that might have thrown light on Hamilton's career has been lost. Enough, however, remains for the construction in this volume of an admirable biography—terse, crisp, thoroughly well informed, with sympathetic admiration for its subject, yet with a fine impartiality that wins the reader's confidence from the start. The book will be read with fresh interest by every one with historical tastes who opens it.

Stephen A. Douglas. By Louis Howland. (Figures from American History.) Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

The reader will perhaps have a slight feeling of disappointment in this book as being less a picture of Douglas the man than of the times and the politics with which he was associated. The appraisement of the "Little Giant," however, is fair-minded and the characterization interesting.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY

Opium Monopoly (The). By Ellen N. La Motte. The Macmillan Company, New York.

While the author's views would have been more effective could she have expressed them less drastically, if the facts are as she states them they certainly should receive publicity. Many people will be shocked to learn that the British Government not only protects but actually fosters the opium traffic; the Straits Settlement Government draws some of its revenue from this source. As Turkey and Persia are producers and are both largely under British influence, and as Japan is a large distributer, it would seem that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance had a good deal to answer for. We can be glad that the effort in this country, under the late Hamilton Wright, to arouse an enlightened national conscience resulted in the meeting of an International Commission at Shanghai and of International Conferences at The Hague. The net result was to rid China in large part of the opium curse, and incidentally to make the menace to our own country less.

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Roll Call

of White Truck Fleets In Actual Service

THE White Annual Roll Call has become an *institution* in the motor truck industry. Year after year, actual figures show the growth of White fleets among owners operating ten or more White Trucks.

No more impressive evidence could be given of their dependability, durability and economy in all lines of business.

These owners *know* truck value. They increase their White equipment *steadily* because White Trucks *steadily* do the most work for the least money.

There are 3,691 White Fleets, comprising 40,919 trucks, exclusive of single truck installations.

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	To-day
Abbotts Alderney Dairies, Inc.	0	0	0	1	4	6	7	8	8	14
Abraham & Straus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	17
Acme Cash Stores	0	0	0	1	1	3	3	4	5	10
J. N. Adam & Co.	0	0	6	8	8	8	8	8	10	17
City of Akron, Ohio	0	0	0	1	1	1	4	5	8	11
Akron Pure Milk Co.	0	0	0	2	3	6	6	6	6	13
Akron Storage & Cont'n'g Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	5	10
Alabama Coca Cola Bottling Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	12
Alexander & Walling	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	5	10
B. Altman & Company	0	0	8	8	33	67	92	92	93	93
Aluminum Co. of Am. Interests	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	16	20	25
Amer. Agricultural Chem. Co.	0	0	1	1	1	1	5	8	9	17
American Amb. Field Service	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	22	22	22
American Can Company	0	0	4	7	8	8	33	56	66	70
American Petroleum Company	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	26	26
American Railway Express	0	0	3	14	23	27	88	98	111	121
American Red Cross Society	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	86	122	123
American Steel & Wire Company	0	0	1	5	5	6	10	16	20	23
American Stores Company	0	1	2	9	14	14	15	29	37	81
Am. War Relief Clearing House	0	0	0	0	0	2	18	32	32	32
Ammen Transportation Co.	0	0	2	7	8	9	11	11	32	32
Anchor Cartage Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	8	12
Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	19	19	20
Arlington Mills	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	11	12	13
Armour & Company	0	4	30	51	63	84	165	226	259	309
Associated Bell Telephone Cos.	0	1	6	30	46	84	311	447	477	517
*Associated Dry Goods Corp.	0	0	8	13	23	29	37	40	88	127
City of Atlanta	0	3	6	8	10	10	11	11	15	15
Atlanta Baggage & Cab Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	10	10
Atlanta Chero-Cola Bottling Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Atlantic Ice & Coal Corporation	0	0	0	15	15	15	20	27	34	46
Atlantic Refining Company	1	4	9	31	67	86	184	275	324	345
Atlas Powder Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	12
Auto Livery Company	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	15	15
The Bailey Company	0	1	3	6	6	13	16	17	20	25
Oliver H. Bair Co.	0	0	0	0	5	6	6	9	9	11
City of Baltimore	0	3	4	7	14	14	29	30	31	34
Baltimore Transit Company	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	20	20	20
Barker Bros., Inc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	13
The Barrett Company	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	17	19	21
Bellevue & Allied Hospitals	0	0	0	1	3	9	15	19	19	24
Bernheimer Bros.	0	0	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	10
Best & Company	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	25
Sam'l Bingham's Sons Mfg. Co.	0	0	2	3	4	4	6	10	10	10
William Bingham Company	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	17	20	23
Birm'h'm Chero-Cola Bott. Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	27
Black & White & Town Taxis	0	0	0	26	40	76	151	151	151	187
Blake Motor Trucking Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	18	20	20
Block & Kuhl Co.	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	5	9	14
Boggs & Buhl, Inc.	0	8	10	18	23	24	24	24	23	32
Bohlen-Huse Coal & Ice Co.	0	0	5	7	7	7	7	7	10	10
Henry Bosch Company	2	8	8	9	10	10	11	12	12	12
City of Boston	0	2	9	12	17	18	18	19	22	22
Bradford Baking Company	0	0	0	9	20	25	26	26	26	29
The Brandt Company	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	25	25
Brockton Transportation Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	16

*Exclusive of subsidiary or affiliated companies individually listed.

Continued on following pages

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Continued from preceding page

Roll of White Truck Fleets

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	To-day
Brooklyn Alcatraz Asphalt Co.	0	0	0	2	9	9	11	11	11	11
Brooklyn Daily Eagle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	9	11
Bry-Block Mercantile Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
M. Burkhardt Brewing Co.	0	0	0	2	2	2	5	5	5	11
P. H. Butler Company	0	0	0	1	1	4	6	11	12	12
Cable Draper Baking Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Caddo Parish, Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	13	13
California Baking Company	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	17	21
Calif. Central Creameries, Inc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	11
California Packing Corp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	7	11
California Truck Co.	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	3	4	17
J. Calvert's Sons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Canfield Oil Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Canton Storage & Transfer Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	9	11
Carolina Public Service Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	11	11
Carstens Packing Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Carter Oil Co.	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	4	10
W. A. Chambers Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	12
Chapin-Sacks Corp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	21	28
Chattanooga Chero-Cola Bot. Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	12
*Chero-Cola Bottling Companies	0	0	0	0	4	6	30	62	96	179
The Chero-Cola Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	32
City of Chicago	0	0	0	1	4	10	27	38	47	47
Chicago Fire Insurance Board	0	0	5	11	13	13	13	13	13	13
Cincinnati Coca Cola Bott. Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	16
Cincinnati Motor Terminals Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	16
City Ice Delivery Co.	0	1	1	3	3	3	5	8	8	11
Clark's Bus Line	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	12	12
Clearing House Parcel Del. Co.	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	10	14	15
City of Cleveland	0	2	7	14	15	19	23	32	36	43
Cleveland-Akron Bag Company	6	7	9	14	15	19	21	39	45	54
Cleveland-Akron Bus Line Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Cleveland Build. Sup. & Brick Co.	0	1	1	3	4	7	10	14	19	51
Cleveland Coca Cola Bott. Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Cleveland Electric Illum. Co.	0	0	0	0	0	6	17	23	23	40
The Cleveland Press	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Cleveland Provision Company	0	1	2	3	7	7	11	13	15	29
Cleveland Transfer Company	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	19	19	20
Cleveland & Sandusky Brew. Co.	0	0	1	1	2	3	10	15	17	24
*Coca Cola Bottling Companies	0	3	6	11	24	34	67	108	164	204
The Coca Cola Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	15
The Coca Cola Co. (Canada)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	13
R. H. Comey Co.	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	9	9	12
Commercial Transfer Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	7	10
Con. Gas, El. Light & Power Co.	2	3	6	8	11	12	12	12	12	11
Consolidated Rendering Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	7	17	17
Continental Oil Company	0	1	2	2	3	4	19	25	34	38
Crew Levick Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	5	25
Crystal Park Lumber Co.	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	6	6	12
Cuban Government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
Cudahy Packing Company	0	0	2	6	8	10	21	24	27	42
Culbertson Bros. Company	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	12	11
Dannemiller Grocery Co.	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	12	12	12
Dominion of Canada	0	0	0	0	43	43	43	43	43	43
E. I. DuPont de Nemours Pdr. Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	16	20	20
East Ohio Gas Company	0	0	0	1	3	5	5	10	11	11
Eastern Torpedo Company	0	0	0	1	2	7	10	15	20	25
T. Eaton Company, Ltd.	0	5	13	14	15	15	20	20	20	25
Emerick Motor Bus Company	0	0	0	1	5	9	11	14	16	16
Empire Gas & Fuel Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	61	77
Erie Service Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
The Fairbanks Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Fairmont Creamery Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	13
Owen H. Fay Livery Company	0	0	0	23	23	23	23	24	24	24
Fenway Garage Company	0	9	19	19	29	29	39	39	30	37
Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.	0	0	0	1	1	2	6	12	16	18
Fly & Hobson Company	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	10
Foster & Kleiser, Inc.	0	2	4	4	8	10	10	10	10	10
Frank & Seder	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	19
Harry V. Franks	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	16	16	16
Frederick & Nelson, Inc.	0	0	0	3	7	9	10	13	18	26
Freedom Oil Works Company	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	17
General Baking Company	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	10	25	43
General Cigar Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12
General Petroleum Company	0	0	0	1	0	2	4	8	15	34

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	To-day
Georgia Fruit Exchange	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	37	33
Georgia Railway & Power Co.	0	0	1	3	7	7	18	22	24	24
Gimbel Bros., Inc., (Milwaukee)	0	0	0	2	3	4	6	7	7	13
Gimbel Brothers (New York)	0	20	26	46	59	59	62	62	71	71
Gimbel Brothers (Philadelphia)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	13
Glacier Park Transportation Co.	0	0	0	0	10	20	22	23	23	24
Globe Grain & Milling Co.	0	0	1	2	2	2	3	3	5	16
Adolf Gobel, Inc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	30
J. Goldsmith & Sons Co.	0	0	3	4	5	5	7	12	12	12
B. F. Goodrich Company	4	6	9	11	12	17	19	22	25	28
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	15	22
Gray Construction Company	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	10	12	12
Great Northern Paper Company	0	0	0	1	1	11	13	18	18	19
Greenfield El. Light & Power Co.	0	3	6	9	10	11	13	13	14	14
Greenville Coca Cola Bott. Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	6	10
Gulf Refining Company	0	1	9	29	81	172	463	563	663	755
Halle Brothers Company	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	13	13	15
A. Hamburger & Sons, Inc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
James A. Hamilton	0	0	0	2	3	4	5	6	8	10
The Hardware & Supply Co.	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	10
Fred Harvey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Haverty Furniture Company	0	0	0	0	2	6	7	12	18	18
Hawaii County, T. H.	0	0	2	9	9	9	10	11	16	17
H. J. Heinz Company	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	19	26	35
The Higbee Company	2	4	5	6	10	10	10	12	12	16
Hochschild, Kohn & Co.	0	1	3	5	6	8	10	9	12	15
Joseph Horne Company	5	12	15	24	33	39	42	42	42	41
J. L. Hudson Company	0	0	0	0	0	10	17	20	20	31
Hudson's Bay Co.	0	4	8	9	9	9	9	10	10	17
Huebner Toledo Breweries Co.	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	8	11	16
E. V. Hull	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	11	11
Humble Oil & Refining Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	52
Huntsville Coca Cola Bott. Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Illinois Pub. & Printing Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Imperial Oil Company, Ltd.	0	1	1	1	1	1	12	42	43	58
Indep'n't Brewing Co. of Pgh.	1	1	2	5	5	11	28	36	42	46
Independent Torpedo Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	16
City of Indianapolis	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	6	12
J. S. Ivins' Son, Inc.	0	0	3	3	4	5	7	7	7	10
Johnson Oil Refining Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	11
Jones Store Company	0	2	2	5	6	10	14	17	17	19
Kaufmann Dept. Store, Inc.	0	0	10	16	24	44	80	80	66	59
Kaufmann & Baer Company	0	0	0	1	40	45	51	59	60	60
Kennicott-Patterson Transf. Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	10
C. D. Kenny Company	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	41	45	56
Kingan & Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	6	13
The Kirk Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	10
Theodor Kundtz Company	3	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	17	17
LaSalle & Koch Co.	0	0	0	0	3	3	4	4	4	10
J. William Lee & Son	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	13	13	13
Fred T. Ley & Company	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	10	13	13
Leyte Land Transportation Co.	0	0	3	6	10	12	14	14	14	14
Liberty Baking Company	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	15	15
Lime-Cola Bottling Co. of S. C.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	46
Lit Brothers, Inc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	26	27	28
Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	11	21
Los Angeles Brewing Company	0	0	2	7	13	14	15	17	17	18
Los Angeles Creamery Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	10
Los Angeles Ice & Cold Stor. Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	10	10	11
H. C. Lytton & Sons (The Hub)	0	6	7	9	10	11	11	12	12	12
McCreery & Company	6	6	8	8	8	11	15	15	15	19
G. M. McKelvey Company	0	0	1	1	6	8	18	18	18	17
R. H. Macy & Company	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	15	15
Mandel Brothers	0	9	10	15	16	17	17	17	17	17
City of Manila	0	0	3	3	3	7	8	11	11	12
A. C. Marshall Company	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	18
State of Massachusetts	0	1	4	4	4	5	11	11	11	11
The May Company	0	0	0	4	11	15	26	26	27	40
Mesaba Transportation Co.	0	0	0	0	0	2	15	18	20	23
Metropolitan Coal Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Michelin Tire Company	0	1	2	3	3	9	11	11	11	14
Mid-Kansas Oil & Gas Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	11
Midwest Refining Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	12
Miller Rubber Co.	0	0	1	2	2	2	5	5	5	11
H. W. Mollehauer & Brother	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	10	10

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Call

In Actual Service

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	To-day
K. E. & A. K. Morgan	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	7	8	13
The Moxie Co.	0	2	4	5	5	5	5	5	7	12
A. I. Namm & Son	0	0	0	1	1	2	4	6	7	34
National Casket Company	0	0	2	10	14	15	19	21	24	26
National Refining Co.	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	25
City of Newark	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	7	11
Province of New Brunswick	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	20	20	19
State of New Jersey	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	6	16	15
M. A. Newmark Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	10
State of New York	0	0	3	3	3	5	29	37	37	38
City of New York	0	1	7	11	12	13	13	13	13	13
N. Y. Bd. of Fire Underwriters	0	0	2	6	8	16	20	20	20	20
New York State Railways	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	10	10	10
Northern Ohio Trac. & Light Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	5	10
Northern Texas Traction Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	10
Province of Nova Scotia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	11
Ohio Cities Gas Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	5	10
Ohio Oil Company	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	22
Omaha Taxicab Company	0	0	0	0	6	8	17	17	17	17
Onondaga County, N. Y.	0	0	0	0	1	3	5	10	16	16
Oppenheim, Collins & Company	0	0	0	0	20	21	27	27	30	38
M. O'Neil Co.	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	3	3	14
Pacific Baking Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	5	15
Pacific Mills	0	0	3	4	4	7	12	14	17	19
Page & Shaw, Inc.	0	0	1	4	8	8	8	10	10	11
Frank Parmelee Company	0	0	0	9	9	18	28	28	28	28
Peninsula Rapid Transit Co.	0	0	0	0	0	7	8	15	19	28
State of Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	1	2	5	15	15	16
Petroleum Heat & Power Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Philadelphia Electric Company	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	15	18	20
Pierce Oil Corporation	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	23	69
Pike's Peak Auto Highway Co.	0	0	0	0	0	12	15	15	16	16
Pilsener Brewing Co.	0	0	0	1	2	3	5	7	7	11
City of Pittsburgh	0	2	9	14	14	15	15	15	15	15
Pittsburgh Gage & Supply Co.	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	6	9	12
H. & S. Pogue Company	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	12	12
Portland Sebago Ice Company	0	0	0	0	2	4	5	5	11	11
Powers Mercantile Co.	0	0	0	0	2	4	7	8	8	13
Prairie Oil & Gas Company	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	26	54
Public Service Electric Co.	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	8	8	15
Quaker City Cab Company	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	100	100	125
Remar Company	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	13
Rieck-McJunkin Dairy Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	16	23	24
Riverside Taxi Service Co.	0	0	0	0	5	15	15	15	15	15
Rochester Gas & Electric Corp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	13
Rocky Mt. Parks Transp. Co.	0	0	2	2	3	3	21	23	33	56
L. W. Rogers Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Rome Coca Cola Bottling Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	10
The Rosenbaum Company	1	1	2	11	12	33	39	43	40	37
Thomas J. Ryan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	13	13	16
City of St. Louis	0	0	0	0	4	6	9	10	14	16
Saks & Company	0	0	0	0	10	10	10	10	10	10
Salt Lake Transportation Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	15	15
San Bernardino M't'n Auto Line	0	1	3	4	6	6	9	14	15	15
City of San Francisco	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	10	14
San Francisco Drayage Co.	0	0	0	0	1	3	10	10	10	12
Sandersville Coca Cola Bott. Co.	0	0	0	1	2	4	5	5	6	10
Sanger Brothers	0	4	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	13
San Joaquin Light & Power Corp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	14
Savage-Schofield Co.	0	0	1	4	5	5	5	6	7	10
Schmidt & Ziegler, Ltd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	10
Andrew Schoch Grocery Co.	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	11	11	11
Schulze Baking Company	1	1	9	15	17	22	23	26	31	35
Seiple & Wolf Construction Co.	0	0	0	1	2	2	10	10	10	10
Shaffer Oil & Refining Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	43
Shell Co. of California	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	10
Franklin Simon & Company	0	0	0	3	6	10	14	14	17	18
Skinner Packing Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
W. & J. Sloane	13	14	15	15	15	17	21	23	23	28
Smith & Hicks, Inc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	13	13	13
Spear & Company	0	0	1	9	13	14	15	22	23	27
Otto Stahl, Inc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	13
*Standard Gas & Elec. Co.	0	1	2	2	2	3	5	11	17	14
Standard Oil Co. of California	1	3	4	6	7	26	67	97	111	188
Standard Oil Co. of Indiana	1	4	5	9	59	122	168	201	214	232
Standard Oil Co. of Kentucky	0	1	2	4	5	9	38	75	121	349
Standard Oil Co. of Louisiana	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	53	91
Standard Oil Co. of Nebraska	0	0	0	0	5	11	17	17	17	18
*Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	30	65	65
Standard Oil Co. of New York	2	6	18	35	68	113	230	363	450	620
Standard Oil Co. of Ohio	0	1	1	1	10	17	28	36	42	78
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.	0	0	2	3	3	4	4	6	10	15
Stark-Tuscarawas Brewing Co.	0	0	0	1	1	2	7	12	12	12
Sterling & Welch Company	2	4	7	7	8	8	11	14	14	16
Sterling Products Co.	0	0	0	3	6	8	8	8	9	14
Stern Brothers	0	0	8	18	18	19	21	22	22	25
Stewart & Company	1	1	2	4	6	7	8	8	8	12
Stewart Taxi Service Company	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	29	43	42
Stone & Webster Interests	0	1	1	1	2	2	8	15	22	31
Strawbridge & Clothier	0	0	0	2	4	4	9	15	15	15
Stroehmann's Vienna Bakery	0	0	0	2	2	2	10	10	11	14
Sun Company	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10
*Swift & Company	0	0	0	2	2	10	101	109	127	164
Swift Canadian Co.	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	6	7	11
Tacoma Bottling Works	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	10	15
Taggert Baking Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
The Taxi Company	0	0	0	0	2	4	13	13	14	14
Wm. Taylor Son & Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	4	24
Telling-Belle Vernon Company	0	3	4	4	9	11	11	13	20	42
Terminal Taxicab Company	0	0	20	36	61	61	61	82	82	99
The Texas Company	0	0	0	0	0	9	11	11	11	64
Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
Thompson & Smith	0	0	3	7	7	9	9	10	10	13
Tide Water Oil Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	27
Twin City Motor Bus Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	19
Union Carbide & Carbon Co. Int's	1	1	1	2	3	6	16	18	21	20
Union Oil Co. of California	0	0	0	1	10	22	43	156	216	393
Union Gas & Electric Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	19
Union Transfer Company	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	12	12
Union Wholesale Lumber Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	11
United Gas Improvem't Co. Int's	0	0	0	2	8	15	41	64	64	65
United Shoe Machinery Corp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10
United States Bakery	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	11	14	20
U. S. Trucking Corp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	20	51
United States Rubber Co.	0	0	0	1	2	5	5	9	14	16
U. S. Post Office Department	0	0	0	21	27	104	132	298	445	463
U. S. Steel Corporation Interests	0	0	1	1	2	3	5	12	17	17
Updike Lumber & Coal Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	12
Van Dyke Taxicab Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
E. H. Vare	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	11	11
F. G. Vogt & Sons, Inc.	0	0	0	1	2	3	5	12	14	14
John Wanamaker	0	0	0	0	0	6	27	37	37	63
Ward Baking Company	0	0	0	0	0	12	53	76	76	78
Webster Transportation Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Raphael Weill & Company	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	12	12	20
Western Electric Company	0	0	2	4	5	5	9	15	19	24
Western Meat Company	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	11	12	27
Western Motor Transport Co.	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	6	6	22
Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	30	30
J. G. White & Co., Inc., Interests	0	1	1	1	1	1	4	16	19	12
R. H. White Company	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	13	13	13
White Bus Line, Inc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	12	16	28
White Star Auto Line	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	9	9	11
White Taxi Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	24	25	43
White Taxicab Company	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	11	11	11
White Transit Company, Inc.	0	1	1	2	6	9	19	29	31	36
Wilson & Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	22
Wm. Winkler (Steele-Wedeles)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Woodward & Lothrop	0	1	1	3	3	4	7	13	14	13
Geo. Worthington Company	0	0	1	2	2	2	4	8	10	15
Yellowstone Park Transp. Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0	106	112	112	135
Yosemite National Park Co.	0	0	0	1	7	7	25	27	24	25
Zettelmeyer Coal Company	0	0	1	2	2	3	4	5	10	10
Zumstein Taxicab Company	0	0	0	2	2	6	10	20	25	25
	56	205	526	1073	1798	2711	5270	7637	9413	12674

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THE WHITE COMPANY

Cleveland

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THIS WEEK'S OUTLOOK

A WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY[1]

BY J. MADISON GATHANY

SCARBOROUGH SCHOOL, SCARBOROUGH-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.

The Socialist Convention

ON another page in this issue The Outlook comments on the Socialist National Convention recently held in New York City.

Do you agree with The Outlook in saying that the nomination of Debs for President by the Socialist Convention shows that the Socialist party "is wholly out of sympathy with the present Government of the United States"? Give reasons.

Examine each plank of the Socialist platform as reported by The Outlook. Are any of these sound in principle? With which ones do you not agree?

Do you consider The Outlook right in saying that nothing "in this platform makes an adherent of it ineligible for membership in the New York Legislature"? What is your argument?

Read the letter from Mr. Skinner to The Outlook. What do you think of the excluding of The Outlook from the Legislative Library of the State of New York?

If you are interested in the recent progress of Socialism you will find "Socialism in Thought and Action," by H. W. Laidler (Macmillan), a very helpful book.

The Modern Workman

In his article on the modern workman, found elsewhere in this issue, Mr. Varley says that "the artistry had gone from the job." Can you make clear what he means?

What is standardized industry? Illustrate freely. Discuss whether the standardization of industry has been an unfortunate thing for our country.

It is evident that civilized peoples will not give up standardized-production methods. Discuss whether by such methods the joy of creative work can be restored. If you think it can, suggest how.

Mr. Varley seems to be sure that industrial unrest and the unhappiness of the workman are due to one thing, namely, "the pride of occupation is gone—the joy of creating." Is this the main reason for present unrest among working people? What other reasons can you submit?

For an understanding of the questions suggested by Mr. Varley and this study much valuable reading may be found in "The New Industrial Unrest," by R. S. Baker (Doubleday, Page & Co.); "A Short History of the American Labor Movement," by Mary Beard (Harcourt, Brace & Howe); "Modern Economic Problems," by F. A. Fetter (Century Co.).

What is the meaning of: *Dexterity, periodographs, et al., scientific managers, institution.*

The Turkish Treaty

Do you think the Peace Commissioners did right in giving Thrace to Greece? To whom did Thrace belong just previous to the World War? What relations in ancient times did Greece have with Thrace?

Venizelos is one of the most interesting statesmen in modern times. Find out all you can about him and indicate why he is such an interesting statesman.

Tell something of the part played by the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles in history. What is meant by internationalizing these? Do you like the arrangement made by the Peace Commissioners in regard to the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles?

Discuss whether the Sultan should be permitted to remain in Constantinople.

Would you dispose of Asia in any different manner than have the Peace Commissioners? Explain your answer.

You will be well prepared to answer some of these questions by reading "The New Map of Europe," by H. A. Gibbons, and "The Roots of the War," by W. S. Davis (both published by the Century Co.).

A Typical American—Levi Parsons Morton

Mr. Morton saw nearly a century of American history. He lived a prosperous and useful life. During his career marvelous changes and great National growth took place. These facts make his career one well worth studying.

Give a résumé of his career from the time of his birth in poverty to the time he became a successful business man.

What are the outstanding facts in his public career?

Under what circumstances might Mr. Morton have been President of the United States? Look up Republican party activities of 1880. What were some of the vital issues before the American people at that time?

Review the Presidential election of 1888. How do you explain the fact that Harrison and Morton were elected while Cleveland and Thurman were defeated, despite the fact that Cleveland received a popular plurality of nearly a hundred thousand over Harrison? Do you think it would be better for the President to be elected by direct popular vote?

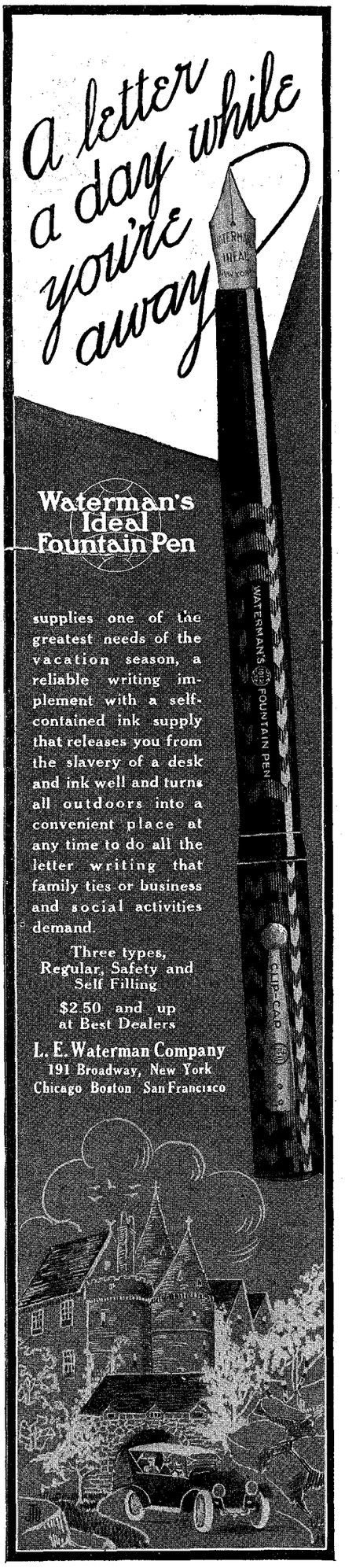
We are told that Mr. Morton did good service in Congress in fighting the silver mania. What was the silver mania? Can you explain why Morton's fight against it might be considered "good service"?

Not long ago Mr. Morton was asked what public event or development for good in American history had impressed him most during his long experience. If you were to name that event or development (from the time of James Monroe to Woodrow Wilson), what would it be? What are your reasons?

What lessons for Americans do you see in the life of Mr. Morton?

This topic suggests the value of reading American biography. Are you doing as much reading along this line as you should? Why is reading about great Americans a duty as well as a privilege? "Alexander Hamilton," by H. J. Ford, and "Stephen A. Douglas," by Louis Howland (both published by Charles Scribner's Sons), are among the new and valuable lives of Americans you will do well to read.

[1] These questions and comments are designed not only for the use of current events classes and clubs, debating societies, teachers of history and English, and the like, but also for discussion in the home and for suggestions to any reader who desires to study current affairs as well as to read about them. —THE EDITORS.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Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen
supplies one of the greatest needs of the vacation season, a reliable writing implement with a self-contained ink supply that releases you from the slavery of a desk and ink well and turns all outdoors into a convenient place at any time to do all the letter writing that family ties or business and social activities demand.
Three types, Regular, Safety and Self Filling
$2.50 and up at Best Dealers
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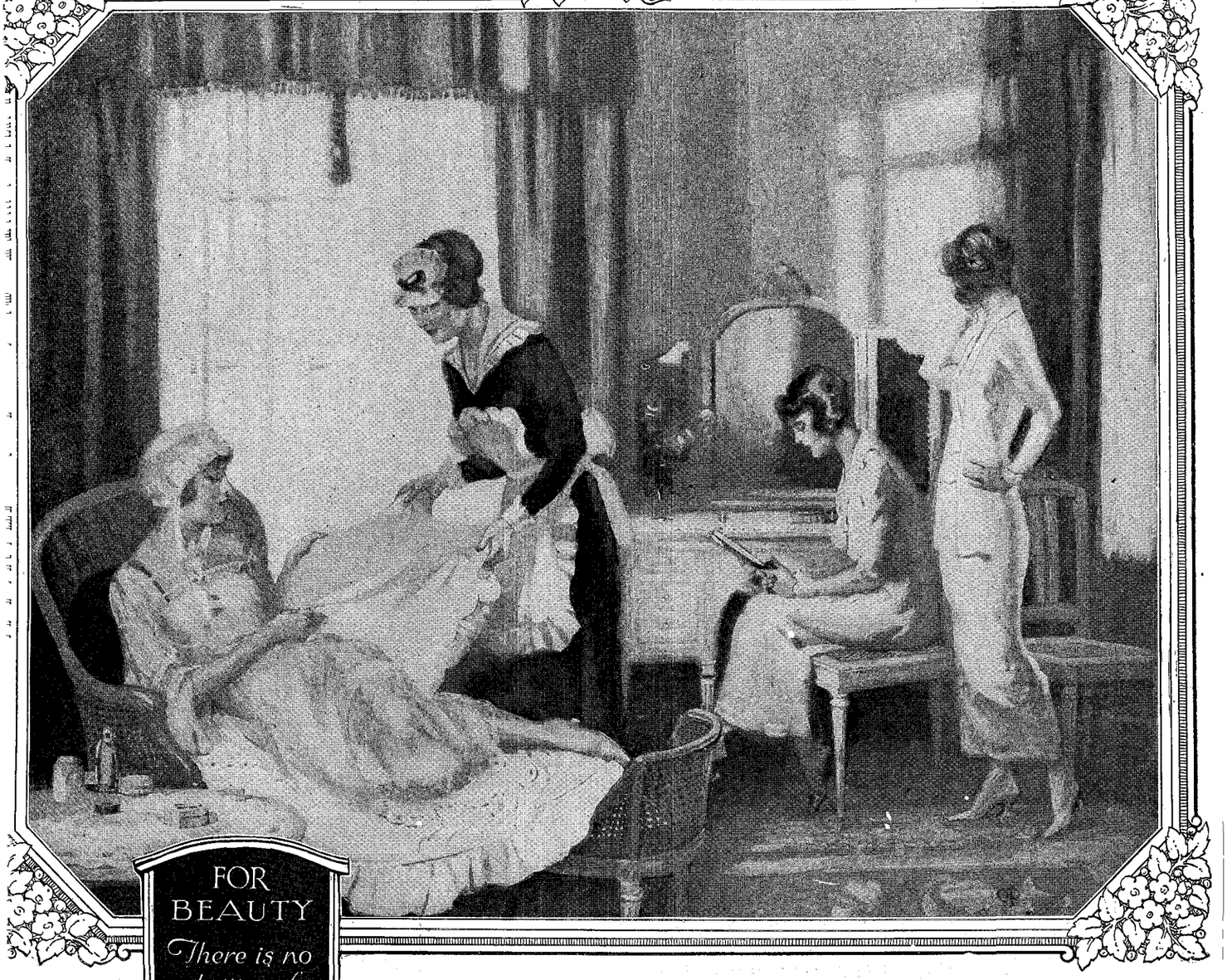

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There is no substitute for True Irish Linen

THE sheer loveliness of True Irish Linen—the delicate sense of luxury and exclusiveness with which it is associated, makes it the ideal fabric for intimate wear.

Then, too, the present world scarcity of the flax from which Linen is made puts a still higher value on this the most desirable material for lingerie and light dresses—for boudoir and bedroom.

True Irish Linen entails a pride of possession difficult to estimate in terms of currency—and more easily expressed in sentimental and inherent valuations.

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Old Hampshire Bond

The Standard Paper for Business Stationery

Standard—because it is the standard product of a mill that for more than fifty years has made nothing but *quality bond paper*—a mill which has been the pioneer maker of fine bond business stationery, and which has led in the development of loft-dried bond paper. Old Hampshire is made of hand-sorted rags, in tints suitable for every business purpose.

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"Wanted—a Correspondent, Salary $15,000"—an interesting booklet which will be mailed you on request to Department M.

Old Hampshire Stationery is the choice of particular men and women. Upon request to Department M, a free sample will be sent you.

Hampshire Paper Company, SOUTH HADLEY FALLS MASSACHUSETTS

JOHN DEWEY ON DISCIPLINE

You have done well in your editorial in The Outlook of April 20 to clarify the issue concerning discipline by defining the term. On this point John Dewey's conception is surely worthy of attention. He says:[1]

"A person who is trained to consider his actions, to undertake them deliberately, is in so far forth disciplined. Add to this ability a power to endure in an intelligently chosen course in face of distraction, confusion, and difficulty, and you have the essence of discipline. Discipline means power at command; mastery of the resources available for carrying through the action undertaken. To know what one is to do and to move to do it promptly and by use of the requisite means is to be disciplined, whether we are thinking of an army or a mind. Discipline is positive. To cow the spirit, to subdue inclination, to compel obedience, to mortify the flesh, to make a subordinate perform an uncongenial task—these things are or are not discipline according as they do or do not tend to the development of power to recognize what one is about and to persistence in accomplishment."

If this definition is accepted, and it is closely similar to the ones given in your editorial, two or three things may fairly be said. In the first place, it may be noted that in any complex organization some men have been given authority to control the actions of other men by virtue of their superior ability and merit; while others of little or no ability have acquired a kind of spurious authority by virtue of an office they hold. The latter officers must resort to a misuse of their authority because of their poverty of intelligence and personality; while, on the other hand, a genuine officer, by his good judgment, enthusiasm, and human sympathies, will need no false exhibition of authority to command the respect and loyal co-operation of his men.

Secondly, the hated thing called Prussian discipline resulted from the use of authority by a selfish, egotistical, and inhuman military class over a people made docile by the Kantian doctrine of duty for duty's sake. And we may justly rebel at any spirit of control in our Army which implies that no intelligence, initiative, or criticism is needed or expected from subordinates. To compel submission to authority simply because it is authority, and from no other motive based on intelligence or genuine loyalty, is inevitably harmful to the accomplishment of the end in view, whether the sphere of action is the home, the school, the church, or the Army.

Thirdly, we see that discipline has to do with a state of mind, with motives, and not with a set of physical habits which prompts a man to execute orders automatically. The former is a result of education, the latter is a matter of training. Hence discipline has nothing to do with concerted action *per se*, except in so far as such concerted action is entered upon willingly and eagerly as the best means to attain the desired end. And the degree of willingness, eagerness, and persistence in the group is the measure, and the only measure, of its disciplinary "training," and therefore of its "power at command."

W. H. RAYNER.

University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

[1] "Democracy and Education," p. 151.

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"Of course we can make it in a day— it's only 300 miles."

THE FRANKLIN SEDAN

20 miles to the gallon of gasoline
12,500 miles to the set of tires
50% slower yearly depreciation
(*National Averages*)

THE confidence with which Franklin owners undertake long distances in a day is based on the same principles which give them their records of economy.

Light weight and flexibility give comfort, safety and ease of control. Any Franklin dealer will explain fully and demonstrate all these advantages.

FRANKLIN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Franklin Sedan Features:

Wide Observation Windows, allowing unobstructed outlook—
Two Wide Doors, giving easy access to a roomy interior—
Slanting V-shaped Windshield, permitting broadest driving vision—
and Sloping French-style Hood.

Woman Owner of Enclosed Franklin Writes:

"200 of the 406.3 miles were over rough roads. Made entire distance in 12 hours with three other passengers in the car. Averaged 33.8 miles per hour. No trouble of any kind was experienced."

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Pyrene
KILLS FIRE
SAVES LIFE

The Cargo May Be More Valuable Than the Truck

PYRENE KILLS FIRE QUICKLY

WITH the prevailing shortage of motor trucks and goods, company executives everywhere are putting Pyrene on guard against loss by fire.

A large proportion of the fire extinguishers on trucks are Pyrene. Because Pyrene for years has proved its dependability, stability and "fool-proofness."

Saves 15% on automobile fire insurance premiums

We also handle hose, racks, reels, first-aid cabinets, and every kind of accident and fire-prevention appliance

PYRENE MFG. COMPANY, INC.
17 East 49th Street, New York
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Pyrene Manufacturing Co. of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, P. Q.

Sold by hardware and electrical supply dealers and garages

Leading Concerns Depend Upon PYRENE

More than a hundred railroads in America and England use Pyrene to protect rolling stock. Pyrene is on guard in thousands of coaches and Pullmans.

Among concerns which protect their trucks with Pyrene are the following:

American Railway Express Company
Wells-Fargo & Co., Express
Standard Oil Company
Gimbel Bros.
John Wanamaker
Hundreds of others

THE NATION'S INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

Believing that the advance of business is a subject of vital interest and importance, The Outlook will present under the above heading frequent discussions of subjects of industrial and commercial interest. This department will include paragraphs of timely interest and articles of educational value dealing with the industrial upbuilding of the Nation. Comment and suggestions are invited.

SHIP BY TRUCK WEEK

JUST at the very time when the railways are struggling against a freight tie-up which threatens to shut down many of the country's industries motor-truck interests have made a Nation-wide demonstration of the value of the truck in helping to solve the transportation problem. The week of May 17 to May 22 was set apart as "Ship by Truck Week," and hundreds of demonstrations were given in all parts of the country to bring the truck more forcibly to the attention of shippers and the general public.

Attorney-General Palmer, referring to this movement, said: "Complete and comprehensive systems of enduring highways should be a National ideal. Good highways are essential to America's proper functioning as a National entity. Socially, politically, and economically they are vital in the carrying out of the plans laid down by the fathers for 'a more perfect union of these States.' I hope that I may yet see the United States closely gridironed with scientifically constructed highways, and my effort as a citizen will be to hasten that end."

In New York City this "Ship by Truck Week" was inaugurated by a large motor-truck parade. In it over five hundred trucks, coming from all classes of industry, took part. Similar parades took place in other States throughout the country. For example: In northern New Jersey a complete week's tour was laid out, and a train of trucks, starting from Newark, covered the entire northern part of the State during the week. Well-known speakers accompanied this truck train and talked on the value of trucks and improving highways and their relation to the cost of living.

The present congestion of freight at all large terminal points has made very clear the value of the motor truck as a subsidiary means of transportation. The use of trucks for all short hauls and for quick local deliveries from railway terminals should be worked out in a systematic way. Trucks are also being used more extensively for short interurban shipments. For example: A shipment by freight from New York to Newark, New Jersey, a distance of nine miles, sometimes takes several days for delivery. But by motor truck such a shipment can be made in a very few hours.

It is therefore vital to the best interests of the whole country that this question of transportation be adequately solved. It is hoped that the demonstration given during "Ship by Truck Week" will have exerted a decided influence upon the people and have awakened their interest in transportation problems and better roads. This should result in a definite movement for the building of highways on a scientifically arranged plan through the direct co-operation of Federal, State, and local authorities.

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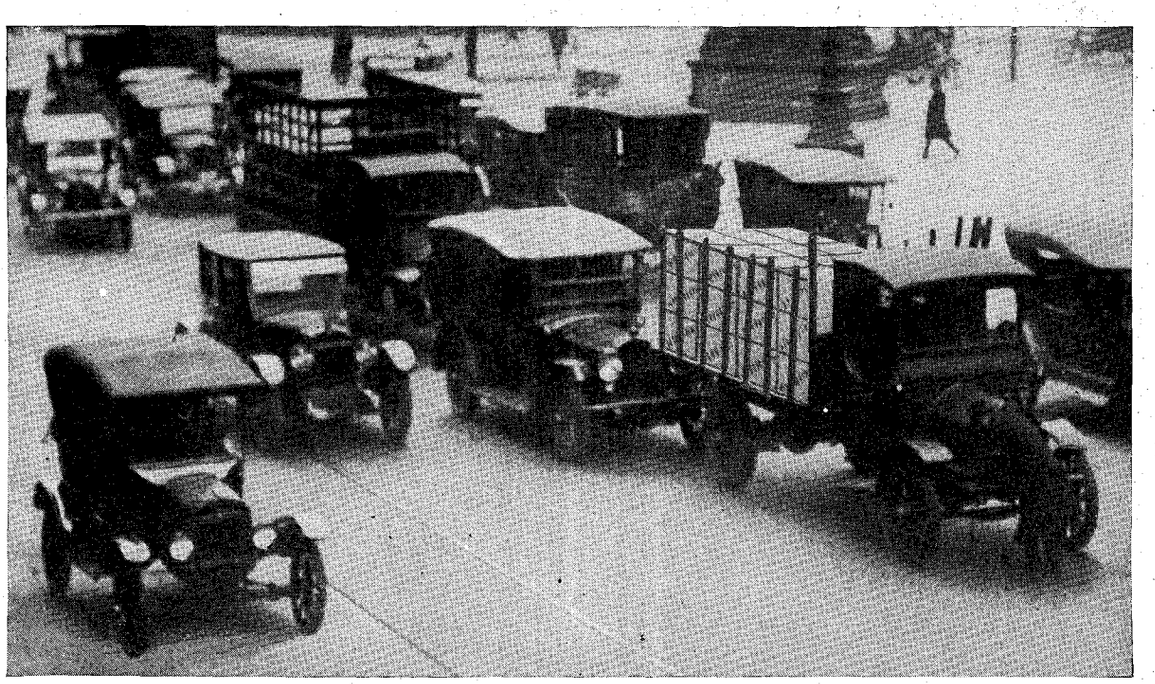

A "Dead Engine" in the Warehouse District. Many a truck owner is surprised when he learns that 88.4 per cent of all "accidents" to the average truck can be predicted from its specifications and the parts from which it is assembled

Has the American Business Man Time to Save Money

GENERAL SAM HOUSTON built an empire in the Southwest, simply by doing the *next thing* every day as it came along.

Reconstruction will probably have to be managed pretty much the same way—*producing* with one hand and *saving* with the other, day after day.

The Packard people do not pretend to authority on any subject except *transportation*. But they *can* show the American business man *records of savings in trucking costs*—10 per cent in gasoline, 18 to 22 per cent in time, up to 30 per cent in ton-mile cost.

They can show him, too, how to apply the same methods to *his own business*.

Packard has done away with excess costs in gasoline, not only through the remarkable ability of the Packard Truck Engine, but especially by means of the Packard *carbureter*.

HERE is a carbureter built especially to stand the vibration of a truck at work. The float feed positive and *precise*. The carbureter water-jacketed and mounted high up on the cylinder *bloc;* so that the gas is warmed by the motor, and fed to the engine ready to flash into power.

Packard does away with excess friction and oil wastage, by the precise and positive *alignment* of parts from end to end of transmission.

It saves oil again by the *close fitting* of pistons and rings—and by preventing loss of oil through drip.

It saves tires by *distribution of load*, by the positive and uniform action of the clutch—in fact, by the engineering design of the *whole Packard rear end*.

Dynamometer tests on Packard Trucks show that the Packard delivers 86 per cent of *Engine-power* to the rear wheels on *low gear*, and 94 per cent on *high*.

YOU often hear it said that Americans are too busy *making* money to *save* it.

Yet business men who keep accurate cost figures on Packard, as compared with the average truck, *standardize on Packard*.

"Ask the Man Who Owns One"

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY, *Detroit*

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CARTER INX PRODUCTS

ONCE upon a time it was an unpleasant job to use a paste, but Cico has changed all of that. There is no water well to bother with. The paste comes from the jar ready-mixed, ready for instant use and stays ready. The adjustable brush guard makes soiling of the hands and fingers an impossibility. Clean, convenient and economical.

THE CARTER'S INK COMPANY
Manufacturing Chemists
New York Boston Chicago Montreal

A METROPOLITAN SILHOUETTE

AT THE "POPULAR" MUSIC PUBLISHER'S

BY JOHN G. ARNOTH

Publishers of so-called popular music have during the last ten years sprung up like mushrooms. Along some of the streets abutting on Times Square there must be hundreds of firms publishing and distributing this class of music. Some firms occupy entire buildings by themselves, others whole floors, with offices, where you may see large busy staffs of arrangers, orchestrators, proof-readers, and the like, with an army of girl clerks. Most of the publishers also have what is called professional offices or studios, where those interested in their brand of music congregate to get the firms' latest publications and get coached in them by the corps of pianists and instructors maintained by the firm.

Armed with a card of introduction to the managers of one of the better-known publishing houses, I sought the gentleman at the professional studios, right off Broadway. On entering I was met by a perfect bedlam of noises, issuing apparently from a long row of rooms ranged along a corridor that reached from the front of the building clear to the rear. Some half-grown boys or youths, with looks and expressions sophisticated far beyond their years, were lounging around, and one of them, who had a face like a wise old rat, sauntered carelessly over in my direction, as I probably showed some uncertainty where to proceed next, asking, without any courtesy whatever, whom I wanted to see. As I pronounced the manager's name the youth asked if I had an appointment, to which I replied I had a card for him. The boy pointed to the front of the room, where on the door pane I read the legend, Manager's Office, saying, "He is busy right now, so you'll have to wait." He indicated with his hand two long benches, of the kind one sees on the subway platforms, along the wall near the front of the building. I sat down on the bench that was empty, noticing two young women sitting on the other bench. One of them was of the painted, overdressed, hard-faced Broadway variety, but the other was of an entirely different type, modestly dressed and of a refined bearing, and quite good looking. She had a music satchel resting in her lap. The girls were not talking, so they evidently had not come together.

In the meanwhile the din proceeded, and I now tried to differentiate and locate the various kinds of awful noise that emanated from the rooms along the corridor. I counted nine doors in a row, and the rooms they were leading into were all lighted or occupied but one. From one of them came the strains of some kind of waltz song, chortled by a male voice in strident tones, without any trace of control or cultivation whatever. The "singer" was evidently trying something new, and had to stop often to have the instructor pound out the simplest intervals to him on the piano. In another room a pianist was playing some piece of a gliding, slippery gender, though of evident "popular" variety, and played it with such a surprising speed and display of technique that I couldn't help wishing he would apply his ability to some better purpose.

From a third studio a woman's shrill soprano gushed forth in some broken fits of musical ejaculation—something that could not possibly be dignified by calling

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t singing. Similar sounds, and more so, as David Harum might have said, issued from the other rooms, creating a cumulative effect of something inhuman and inconceivably terrible. My soul quailed as I asked myself if these people in there were supposed to be public singers, and where on earth a public, outside of Patagonia, could be found that would submit to be entertained by such as these. I felt quite sure of their fate in Arizona, for instance.

At this moment a newcomer appeared on the scene. This was a young woman of a pronounced Jewish type, with clear, transparent olive tint, large, very red mouth, and a full, voluptuous figure. She was evidently familiarly at home here, none of the wise young men deigning to inquire of her what she might want, and in a waddling walk she went straight to the studio whence the pianistic fireworks were still proceeding, and entered, evidently expected. I confess to a curiosity to know what she could do musically, and what her specialty might be. A dapper young Jew shortly came out, going over to where there were shelves of music, and, picking out a sheaf of pieces, returned to the studio, closing the door. I made up my mind to try to neutralize all the other noises and concentrate my listening capacity on possible developments from this studio. There was a speedy start. The young woman was the possessor of a tremendous deep contralto, but of an incredibly coarse type. The sounds she emitted were like grunts and wails, and her "style" was a continual nerve-racking portamento. Her phrases never extended beyond three or four notes between breaths, and the "music" she was exploiting seemed to be confined to a compass less than an octave. I had never believed it possible that sounds so horrible and vulgar could issue from any seemingly civilized throat. I involuntarily glanced at the two women still on the mourners' bench. The Broadway lady seemed unmoved, but the other girl was visibly shrinking and her face was drawn as if in pain.

The manager's door was now opened, and some man stepped out and left the room. The rat-faced boy beckoned to me, and I entered the office with a hope that the inclosure would at least give me some temporary relief from the pandemonium outside. Alas! I was doomed to disappointment, as the room was only a glass partition, without ceiling.

As I handed the manager my card he pointed to a chair, but said nothing, and his face was expressionless while he read the note. He was somewhat short, but rather portly, and had a pallid, unwholesome countenance.

When he had finished his reading and looked up, I laughingly asked if he stayed in the office most of the day, to which he answered, "All the time."

"And is it like this?" pointing in the direction of the racket outside.

"Yes, more or less," was the reply.

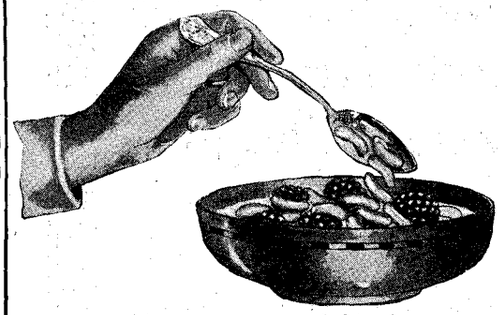
"How can you stand it?" I exclaimed.

"Well," he said, wearily, "we don't stand it very well; the chief caved in about a week ago, and had to go away to get his nerves tinkered up a bit."

"Kindly tell me," I asked, "who are all those people in there, and what are they trying to do?"

"You see," he answered, "they are vaudeville artists, music-hall singers, and cabaret entertainers, and as they have to keep *à jour* with the new songs issued right along, they come here to get them

June Mornings



Bubble grains on berries

Mix these airy, flimsy bubbles in every dish of berries. Use Puffed Rice or Corn Puffs. The blend is delightful. It adds what crust adds to a shortcake.

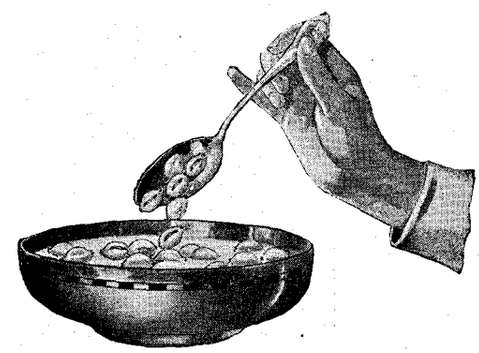
At breakfast, also, serve with cream and sugar—any of these fragile, fascinating grains.

June Evenings

Whole wheat steam exploded

For suppers, float Puffed Wheat in milk. That means whole wheat with every food cell blasted. The grains are puffed to eight times normal size.

They seem like tidbits, but every flaky globule is a grain of wheat made easy to digest.



June Afternoons

Airy, nut-like confections

For hungry children, crisp and douse with melted butter. Then Puffed Grains become nut-like confections, to be eaten like peanuts or popcorn.

Use also like nut-meats as a garnish on ice cream. Use as wafers in your soups.

Puffed Wheat **Puffed Rice** **Corn Puffs**

Also Puffed Rice Pancake Flour

Prof. Anderson's creations

In Puffed Grains every food cell is blasted by a steam explosion. A hundred million steam explosions occur in every kernel. Thus digestion is made easy and complete. Every atom feeds.

The grains are toasted, crisp and flimsy. They taste like nut-meats puffed. Never were grain foods made so inviting.

But remember the great fact. Every element is fitted to digest. They are ideal grain foods which never tax the stomach.

In summer serve at all hours, and in plenty. Keep all three kinds on hand.

The Quaker Oats Company

Sole Makers 3369

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Wherever You Travel This Summer Carry American Express Travelers Cheques

In Europe carry the new Sterling and French Franc Travelers Cheques. For the protection of travelers in Europe against unscrupulous money changers and fluctuating exchange rates, the American Express Company has devised and issued Sterling and French Franc Travelers Cheques which can be cashed in Great Britain and France at face value less a nominal stamp tax.

Sterling Cheques are issued in five and ten-Pound amounts. French Franc Cheques are issued in denominations of 200 and 400 Francs.

You May Purchase These Cheques

At banks and express offices, paying for them in Dollars at the current rate of exchange plus the usual commission, and thus insure the value of your American money in foreign lands before you start overseas. Like the old Dollar Travelers Cheques, the new Sterling and French Franc Cheques are self-identifying.

In the United States, Canada, Alaska, Central and South America, the West Indies, and the Orient Carry American Express Dollar Travelers Cheques

This sky-blue international currency, which has withstood the severe test of thirty years, is readily accepted in every country in the world. For convenience and absolute safety against loss, these Cheques are superior to any other form of travel funds. You sign these Cheques when you buy them and again when you cash them. Identification such as is required to cash personal checks is not essential—your signature identifies you. They cost fifty cents for each one hundred dollars.

For Large Amounts Carry

American Express Letters of Credit, not as a substitute for Travelers Cheques, but rather to supplement them. American Express Travelers Letters of Credit are issued to travelers who wish to carry larger sums than they care to have in the form of Travelers Cheques.

The American Express Travel Department

With branch offices and connections around the world, can take care of all your travel requirements to any part of the world. Tours and Cruises in season.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

A METROPOLITAN SILHOUETTE

(Continued)

and get posted on them. That is one of our means of getting our publications known and sold."

"Is that the only way?" I asked.

"Oh, no," he laughed; "we have singers of our own, and, as we keep tab on all kinds of entertainments going on in New York and vicinity, we send them out to furnish at least part of the programmes gratuitously. It takes lots of shoving and a pile of money. Just look here," and he showed me a chart, indicating dates of events ahead, with the "talent" provided for them.

"We also, of course, advertise in various show papers, and besides all the New York publications go in a regular stream over the entire country, where they somehow are absorbed."

At this moment some one entered the office without knocking, and the manager hailed the newcomer, a swarthy, burly man with somewhat the look of a prize-fighter, with a cordial "Hello, Billy." The man, disregarding my presence, greeted the manager in kind, and, grabbing the chart, still lying on the desk, he said: "The Maccabee shindig for to-morrow night in Newark has been postponed a week, which gives me a chance to go to the amateur minstrel show in Hackensack. Jim was billed for there, but he'll as lief go to the community dance up at Harlem if it's all right with you."

I gathered from this that the man was one of the firm's entertainers or singers, and I admitted he looked likely enough to give a good account of himself in any kind of physical contest; but as to a singer—well, I had my doubts.

The conference of the two lasted only a moment, the chart was corrected, and "Billy" departed as unceremoniously as he had come.

I now briefly stated the business that had brought me, and, our talk finished, I rose to go. The manager escorted me out into the anteroom, where the din was still in full swing. The Broadway lady had disappeared, but the other girl was still patiently waiting. I could not but feel that she was in the wrong stall, driven there probably by an urgent and immediate need of something to do to earn money in order to live.

I left with a depressing conviction that the music I had heard, aside from the atrocious "singing," was incredibly cheap, inane, and vulgar, and I could not help remembering what the old Scotchman said: "I do not much care who makes the laws of a nation, if I may make its songs," and I wished he might have included also its singers.

CANADA AND THE MEAT PROBLEM

Northward the course of empire is now taking its way, instead of westward, and the centers of civilization, which since the beginning of historic times have been moving north from the equator, have not yet reached their limit, and may go far north of New York or London.

Greatness for Canada is forecast mainly because it is to become the greatest cattle-raising land in the world, through the supplanting of the steer and cow by the musk-ox as a beef animal. The great possibilities of the musk-ox are as yet generally unknown. The name of "Barren Lands" for the ten million acres of fine grazing land in northern Canada is as much of a mis-

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nomer as was calling Kansas, Nebraska, and Utah the "Great American Desert."

In these northern Canadian lands the meat problem of the world can be solved. "Musk-ox," too, is a misnomer for an animal which is in reality a gigantic sheep, the meat of which tastes the same as beef, and which has a wool coat two and a half times as thick as that of the sheep.

Reindeer meat, already being introduced by the Government in the West, and now in New York markets, is not to be compared with that of the musk-ox. The musk-ox can be grown all over the North. It needs no barns and no feed. It protects itself against the wolves, and it multiplies rapidly. It feeds on grass, while reindeer feed on the lichen which grows beneath the grass; the two animals can be pastured on the same land. Only in milk-giving capacity is it inferior to cattle.

New York City. MARY L. LOORAM.

A FACTORY NINE MILES LONG

A short time ago there appeared an item in the columns of The Outlook referring to the great Army base in Brooklyn and speaking of its fifteen miles of railway track. Talking about it with a friend, I got this piece of information.

In the little village of Gretna Green, on the border of Scotland—the same haven to which so many eloping couples used to flee to have the ceremony performed which made them one—a factory nine miles long and one mile wide was built and turning out cordite by the ton in one year from the time the first sod was turned.

In June, 1915, it was started, and in September the following year was working full blast, employing thirty thousand people.

Within the building are eighty miles of standard-gauge railway track and one hundred miles of narrow-gauge.

Think of the immense quantity of material handled, and the speed with which it was molded when it kept eighty miles of railway busy!

It is difficult for one not on the spot to comprehend the magnitude of such work.

JEAN MCINTYRE.

Brooklyn, New York.

OUR SOLDIER DEAD

I cannot help telling you how much I admire the stand which you have taken in regard to the bill authorizing the return of the bodies of our soldier dead. To think that a commercial enterprise is back of this seems horrible to me. Who could be so base as to wish to profit from the wounds of these heroes and from the grief-stricken hearts at home? The boys who sleep in France are an honored band, enshrined forever in the hearts of true Americans, and our war memorials will repeat their story to future generations. We can do them no new honor by disturbing their bodies. They are honored there by the French people, and their cemeteries will in future years become shrines to all Americans who pass that way.

Rupert Brooke said:

> If I should die, think only this of me:
> That there's some corner of a foreign field
> That is forever England.

As you say, can we not think of that ground in France as "eternally American"?

MURIEL C. WYMAN.

Providence, Rhode Island.

St. Louis Invites Sixteen Industries

A GROUP of St. Louis business men smoked and chatted at their club. The conversation drifted to the one hundred new industries and fifteen million square feet of factory space built in St. Louis during the last two years; the General Motors Company's new $5,000,000 plant; the United Drug Company's $3,000,000 factory, and other new industries representing many millions of dollars and employing more than 14,000 workers.

As they talked, these keen business men began to realize the need of other types of industries to fully round out St. Louis as a well balanced trade center, ready to supply anything that might be called for over its industrial counter. A trade analysis convinced them that a wide market exists in St. Louis for many products not now made in St. Louis.

"The market is here, so why not bring factories here to make the goods?" asked one.

That started something. At a later meeting each man had a list of articles needed in St. Louis territory but bought elsewhere. "We need shoe findings," said a shoe manufacturer. "There's an immense demand here for steel and copper wire," said another. "Machine tools and drop forgings," chanted a third. The final count showed sixteen distinct types of industries needed to fill St. Louis' industrial gaps.

A banker, who had listened attentively, suddenly struck home with a proposition:

"Let's go after those sixteen industries we need. I'll contribute to an advertising fund to bring them to St. Louis. Are you with me?" Within five minutes the fund was well up into the thousands. The municipality became interested and the City of St. Louis duplicated the business men's subscriptions, dollar for dollar.

This advertisement opens the campaign set in motion by those men of vim and vision. Here are the sixteen new lines of industry sought:

Shoe laces and findings
Cotton spinning and textile mills
Steel and copper wire
Machine tools and tool machinery
Automobile accessories and parts
Tanneries and leather products
Malleable iron castings
Screw machine products
Farm implements
Rubber products
Locomotive works
Blast furnaces
Cork products
Small hardware
Dye stuffs
Drop forge plants

Which of the above interests you? Would a Mid-West factory help solve your production and distribution problems? A letter will bring you details. Address it to

Director, New Industries Bureau

St. Louis Chamber of Commerce
St. Louis, U. S. A.

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FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

The Financial Department is prepared to furnish information regarding standard investment securities, but cannot undertake to *advise* the purchase of any specific security. It will give to inquirers facts of record or information resulting from expert investigation, and a nominal charge of one dollar per inquiry will be made for this special service. All letters of inquiry should be addressed to THE OUTLOOK FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York.

A GOOD TIME TO INVEST

THE caller in Wall Street these days who asks the usual questions about the chances of higher quotations for securities is answered, nine times out of ten, by a shrug of the shoulders and a dubious shake of the head. A general feeling of uncertainty and doubt pervades the atmosphere. Some bankers make open predictions of a panic; others, not so pessimistic, still seem to feel that there is a business depression coming and that the chances of a rise in the market are slim; few think that there is any present prospect of a bull market. The point is, should this state of affairs cause uneasiness or is it cause for encouragement? The answer depends largely upon the situation in which the individual finds himself. If he is prepared for the readjustment which seems surely to impend, he has no need for worry. The man who is prepared never has. But is every one prepared, and what reasons are there for thinking that a readjustment is about to take place, anyway?

Every one knows that prices are high; every one has known it for a long time. It has only been recently, however, that any real objections have been made to them. Ever since the armistice was signed, over eighteen months ago, we have seemed to think that

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INDIANAPOLIS Merchants Bank Bldg.
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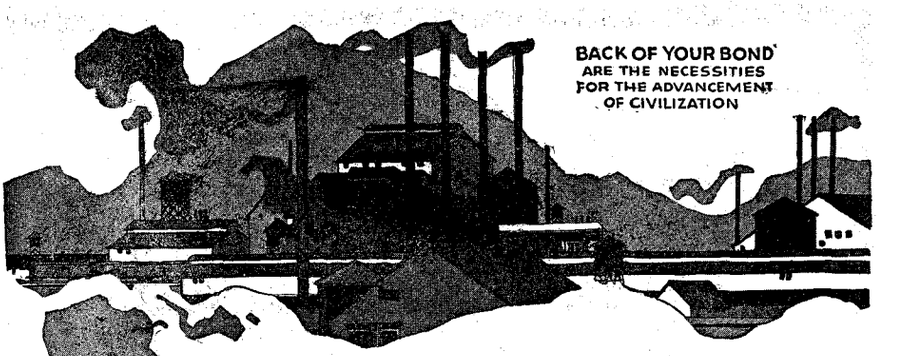
money was made for one purpose only—to spend. Because the things we wanted to buy were expensive was no reason, apparently, why we should not buy them just the same. A change has taken place. People are beginning to hesitate before they pay the high prices now obtaining. The "Overall Clubs" are an indication of this and a significant sign of the times. Merchants are taking notice of this altered attitude, and reports from all over the country indicate that confidence in their ability to offer goods at constantly advancing prices and not lessen the demand for them is waning. Prices have mounted so steadily and consistently that it would seem as if at last they had reached the point where of their own accord they would put a check on buying. If business is to be done, there must be a demand for the goods produced by business. If high prices lessen demand, prices must be readjusted. It certainly seems as if this readjustment were about to begin, if indeed it is not under way already.

Another important factor in bringing about a readjustment is the present shortage of credit. Getting credit is borrowing money. Not long ago a banker made the statement that it seemed to him everybody in the world was trying to borrow money, and for a while their wants were accommodated. But it is not so easy to borrow now. The Federal Reserve banks have been putting on the brakes, and banks throughout the country now scrutinize with the greatest care the purposes for which the prospective borrower intends to use the funds he seeks to get. If you want money to build yourself a home, well and good; you'll probably have little trouble in getting it. If you want to borrow money for something which is not deemed essential, or at least necessary, you'll find it rather difficult. This is deflation at work, and it is having its effect. The security markets have felt the effects of inability to borrow money, and the markets for commodities are beginning to be affected the same way. For one reason, there is not as much money in the country as there was a short time ago. This means that the public must decide with more care than formerly what to buy with what it has. People must choose their purchases with more attention to their usefulness. Some of the big department stores, evidently sensible of the reaction against high prices, are offering their entire stocks of merchandise at liberal reductions; also it is reported that they are showing considerable hesitation about replenishing stocks at present price levels. This means that manufacturers will receive fewer orders and face a slackening in their volume of business. Certain of them, those engaged in manufacturing non-essentials, are already cutting down their hours of work and employing fewer people. This means that it should be easier to find workers, and the essential industries, long short-handed, should be enabled to get the help they need, and probably at lower prices. After all, it is not how many dollars a man earns that is the important thing, but how much he can buy with the dollars he has. Is labor any better off now than it was ten years ago? Possibly, but it is certainly more discontented. The higher wages that prevail at present have not brought happiness. Cheaper prices seem more apt to accomplish this result.

Now what applies to the commodity



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Sugar is an essential food product. The prevailing scarcity has emphasized its importance. There is a universal demand for increased production, to finance which requires large sums.

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As an example of our industrial offerings we recommend the *Ten Year 7% Convertible Debentures of the Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation*, the largest producer of raw sugar in the world. These debentures mature in 1930, and constitute the only funded debt of this great organization, with total assets of almost $100,000,000, or four times the amount of this issue.

More complete details regarding the sugar industry, Cuba as a producing center, and the investment merits and possibilities of value of the conversion feature of the Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation Debentures will be sent upon request for circular O. M. 5. The circular also lists a wide variety of other investment offerings.

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FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT
(Continued)

markets also is in large measure applicable to the market for securities. People are not so anxious to speculate as they were. One or two sharp breaks in security prices have warned them that the man who buys speculative securities is running great risks. They scrutinize possible investments with much greater care than formerly; many people are not investing at all. As in their homes they are no longer buying luxuries, so they are fighting shy of speculative securities, which are luxuries that only the man in a position to lose money can afford. The same psychology that keeps a man from paying $100 for a suit of clothes that he suspects is worth only $40 leads him to believe that certain stocks may be selling in about the same proportion of price to value. The difficulties and high rates incident to borrowing money for stock-market purchases also have had a restraining effect. So it is that Wall Street is somewhat downcast and pessimistic about higher security prices. But are there real grounds for pessimism?

Wall Street has a habit of discounting good and bad news before it happens. It is barely possible, therefore, that if there are breakers ahead the people in Wall Street have seen them and taken all possible precautions for passing through them in safety. In other words, security prices may have already discounted possible business troubles and may not go much, if any, lower. This would not necessarily mean, however, that they are going higher right away. Many people, in fact, expect the market to stay about as it is until the readjustment which Wall Street seems to have largely undergone already takes place in the rest of the country. Suppose there is a collapse. People are apt to lose their heads at such times, but it seems as if things would soon have to get under way again, because the world is in need of too many things. These things must be supplied, though probably supplied on a readjusted scale of costs and prices. If, as seems probable, security prices have already discounted possible bad news, they should respond quickly to good news. The readjustment promises to be of more benefit than otherwise to the majority of people, even though at the time it is going on it may, in some cases, be exceedingly unpleasant. Breakers are ahead, perhaps, but a smoother sea beyond them than the one through which we now are sailing.

And when we get into that smoother sea, what then? Business and life promise to be on a more stable and sane basis. In terms of money, as we are used to it, things will no doubt sell for more nearly their true worth, commodities and securities both.

In the case of securities, there seems no question that many are selling at levels about as low as we are apt to see again. Bonds, according to the best opinion, are selling now at absolutely bottom prices, regardless of industrial changes. One doesn't need to speculate to buy them. Buy them outright and be patient; buy only those which have ample security behind them—those of companies which have proved their ability to succeed, which are fortified against hard times, and whose products will always be in demand. There are unusual opportunities to buy this kind of securities to-day, and there are many of them to be had. This is no time to speculate, to be sure, but it does seem a good time to invest.

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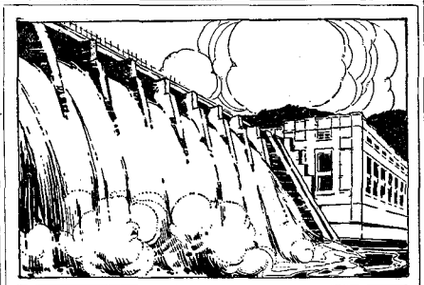

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SAVING IN SMALL WAYS—WASTE OF GASOLINE

(From the "Financial Commercial and Chronicle")

Some persons are so heedless that they will not be careful even when the bills for the material they are wasting are presented directly to them for payment, and many thousands are entirely indifferent when those bills do not come before them but go to their employer.

A competent and careful locomotive engineer can appreciably lessen fuel consumption by skillful handling of his power, and so can a fireman, and so can men about roundhouses; railway executives recognize this, and have long tried to influence employees to care, even promising them their part in any savings they might make. Motormen on electric roads can consume more or less current, according as they handle controller and brake; and the same possibility of economy or wastefulness runs through every line and place of labor.

This is certainly worth considering now, and it is a too little noticed cause of scarcity and consequently high prices. A leading maker of motor trucks reprints, as an advertisement, an article in the financial section of the Philadelphia "Public Ledger" of recent date, on the continual waste of gasoline.

This is observable everywhere, in motors made to "race" unnecessarily and allowed to run idly while the vehicle is standing, because the attendant dislikes trouble or perhaps because there is no self-starting mechanism; the boss pays the bill, and the driver does not care, nor does he so much as think. The article tries to make him think. The persons, it truly says, who are wasting gasoline are penalizing everybody, and all owners of automobiles in the first instance. There are six millions of passenger cars in the country, and there is a shortage of gasoline, made more acute by gross waste. It is estimated that this waste is a half-gallon per day per car, caused by bad handling, needless mileage, and otherwise, making three million gallons a day; the rise in the fuel may force many cars out of use ere long.

The non-owner of a car may not see how he is personally affected by a wastage of even 1,000 million gallons a year, so the writer explains. Motor trucks by the hundred thousands are in service and are doing great work, as has been illustrated in various temporary and local interruptions of rail traffic.

A gallon of fuel will supply energy to drive a one-ton truck fifteen miles, which means fifteen tons of freight one mile; if users of passenger cars would save that daily half-gallon consumed unprofitably, it would aggregate nearly 16,425 million "ton miles" of haul. The application is that "if the price of gasoline advances the cost of transporting goods will increase, and you will have to pay it in the higher prices of eggs, milk, beef, vegetables, moving household goods, and anything and everything you eat or use."

This is a correct deduction. When fuel is spilled about or goes out through the exhaust without expending energy usefully, it is "burning" a little of everybody's resources; it is in this respect the same as needless consumption by fires. We need to greatly increase production, but need also to stop leakages.

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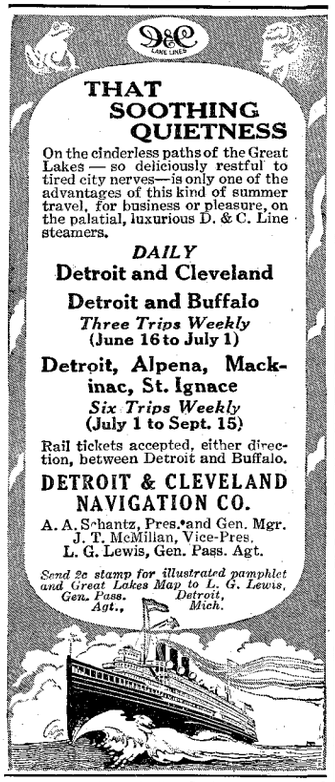

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Beautiful location. Accommodates 200 guests. Fine lawns and trees. Extensive verandas overlooking Berkshire Hills. Tennis, dancing, automobiling and bathing. Convenient to town of Catskill. Write for Booklet A.
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Modern house, furnished. Spring water, electric light, fine view. Ice-house filled. Garage. L. D. BULKLEY, 39 West 58th St., New York.

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Exceptionally attractive villa. Splendidly furnished, located and equipped. RENT season or SALE. Particulars—views. Address E. A. HARRISON, 60 West 53d St., New York.

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Summer Home. 80-mile view up and down the coast. Rockland 2 miles, Camden 4 miles, on car line. Near Hotel Samoset golf course. Ernest C. Davis, Rockland, Maine.

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Lot of one acre. River and ocean view. Price $2,500. G. R. Nichols, Box 1,629, Phila.

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Situated at York Harbor, Maine
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Large living-room, five bedrooms, three baths, porch, and sleeping porch, all screened. Garage. Attractive surroundings. Rental $600. Apply MARTHA E. IRWIN, Princeton, N. J.

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FOR RENT—Furnished Cottage, with two acres of land. Large living-room with fireplace, kitchen, 4 double, 2 single bedrooms, 3 sleeping porches, 2 baths, lavatory. Large veranda, portion conveniently screened for outdoor dining-room. Beautiful view of Franconia Range. Within convenient distance Sunset Hill House. For plans and terms apply to 460 Prospect St., New Haven, Conn.

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Largest Cottage on Sunset Hill 12 rooms, 6 master bedrooms, 5 fireplaces, electricity, garage. 1,700 ft. elevation. 2,157, Outlook.

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SUGAR HILL, N. H.
Price moderate. Apply to
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11 rooms, 3 baths, motor boat, tennis court and garden. 8 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porches. Beautiful location opposite Sabbath Day Point. 64 W. 56th St., New York.

An Out of Door School for Sale in Westchester Co. Established 14 years. Equipment separate. Bungalow classroom, garage, etc. Pleasant surroundings. Very large house, could be used as an indoor school in conjunction with the Out of Doors. For full particulars address 2,015, Outlook.

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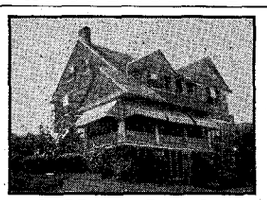

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INSYDE TIRES—inner armor for automobile tires; prevent punctures and blowouts; double tire mileage. Liberal profits. Details free. American Accessories Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, Dept. 127.

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Business Situations

WANTED, at settlement house (Neighborhood Club) in Boston, young man with experience in and love for work among boys. Neighborhood residence necessary. Please reply, inclosing references, to P. O. Box 2,682, Boston, Mass.

WRITE photoplays: $25–$300 paid anyone for suitable ideas. Experience unnecessary; complete outline free. Producers League, 438, St. Louis.

RAILWAY traffic inspectors earn from $110 to $200 per month and expenses. Travel if desired. Unlimited advancement. No age limit. We train you. Positions furnished under guarantee. Write for booklet CM27. Standard Business Training Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

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WANTED—Manager for business woman's club. State qualifications, references, and salary expected. 8,457, Outlook.

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DIETITIANS, superintendents, cafeteria managers, governesses, matrons, housekeepers. Miss Richards, Box 5, East—Providence. Boston, Fridays, 11 to 1, 16 Jackson Hall, Trinity Court. Address Providence.

WANTED, experienced woman to take charge of settlement summer camp for women and children; $100 monthly and expenses. Would consider two sisters to divide work. 8,439, Outlook.

WANTED—Gentlewoman to assist mother in desirable home at Yonkers. 8,427, Outlook.

WANTED — Housekeeper for boarding-school for boys near Philadelphia. 8,454, Outlook.

PLACEMENT BUREAU for employer and employee. Housekeepers, matrons, mother's helpers, governesses, secretaries, companions, attendants. 51 Trowbridge St., Cambridge, Mass.

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WANTED—Competent teachers for public and private schools. Calls coming every day. Send for circulars. Albany Teachers' Agency, Albany, N. Y.

ESTERLY Agency wants teachers for California high schools, all subjects. Men, $1,800–$2,500; women, $1,500–$2,000. San Francisco.

HELP WANTED

Teachers and Governesses

WANTED—Nursery governess, full charge of three children 5, 7, 8 years old. Prefer someone with love for out of door life. Live in country six months of year. Reply stating references, age, and salary desired, apply to Mrs. R. P. Bass, Peterboro, N. H.

THE Edwards Teachers Bureau, Grand Cane, La., needs experienced teachers for remunerative positions. No position, no fee.

TEACHERS WANTED—Men and women needed for attractive September openings, for all departments of high schools and colleges. Desirable salaries. Address The Interstate Teachers' Agency, Macheca Building, New Orleans, La.

TREMENDOUS demand for teachers—practically all subjects, all sections of the country—colleges, public and private schools. Ernest Olp, Steger Building, Chicago.

WANTED—Teachers all subjects. Good vacancies in schools and colleges. International Musical and Educational Agency, Carnegie Hall, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED

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COLLEGE graduate, six years' experience secretary, ten high school teacher, wishes permanent position where efficiency and initiative are desired and compensated. 8,448, Outlook.

WOMAN of 38 wants place as social worker in boys' or girls' club. Executive ability, several years' experience, best references. 8,451, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

LADY seeks permanent position as homemaker for afflicted person, or to take place of mother in home where some help is kept. Musical, traveled, cultured, home loving. Best references. 8,392, Outlook.

COMPANION-secretary. Young woman, willing to travel from June 15–September 20. Highest references. 8,405, Outlook.

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AMERICAN widow, happy disposition, athletic, agriculturist, executive ability, camp counselor, homemaker, not menial. 8,450, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helpers

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EXPERIENCED chaperon, hostess, manager in college house, desires similar position in hotel, camp, or private house summer months. Mrs. Harvey, 12 Arnold Ave., Northampton, Mass.

COLLEGE boy, 19, desires position as companion to younger boy for summer months. Could tutor. Willing to travel. Carleton, 1 Gramercy Park, New York.

LADY, congenial, French, English, fond of gardening, wishes summer position as companion or teacher. 8,423, Outlook.

REFINED woman, capable, unencumbered, desires position in home or large concern. Experienced in care of children. Would travel. Best references. 8,419, Outlook.

LADY desires care of one or two young girls for summer. Mountain bungalow. Tutoring if desired. 8,425, Outlook.

WOMAN of training and experience desires position of trust in orphanage. Western New York preferred. 8,424, Outlook.

HOMEMAKER—Teacher requires summer position. Capable. Domestic science, English, French, camping. N., 149 East Rock Road, New Haven, Conn.

PLAY leader desires summer position in girls' camp or companion to California or East. College education. 8,422, Outlook.

WANTED—Position for summer for convalescent patient. Second year medical student. Address 2435 North College Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

POSITION—Governess of small child or companion to elderly lady by middle-aged woman. Will travel. Highest references. 8,428, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED graduate leading school of home economics desires position as managing housekeeper. References. Mrs. Dougall, Maplewood, N. J.

WANTED, by English lady, position for summer months as companion-housekeeper or chaperon for girls or young boys. Experienced, with highest references. Miss S., Box 169, Hewlett, Long Island, N. Y.

NATIVE French lady desires position for summer as chaperon, guide, or interpreter to party going to France. Expenses only. 8,434, Outlook.

VISITING housekeeper-secretary. Two morning hours disengaged. Highest references. 8,435, Outlook.

LADY of culture desires position as traveling companion or housekeeper in gentleman's home. Six years in present position. 8,440, Outlook.

REFINED college girl wishes position as companion-chaperon to young girl or social companion to elderly lady. References exchanged. 8,438, Outlook.

TEACHER desires summer position as companion, secretary, or tutor at beach or mountains. 8,441, Outlook.

REFINED teacher, ten years' experience in city high schools, would be companion in traveling or summer home. Graduate of Oberlin College. References. Will tutor. 8,445, Outlook.

YOUNG lady, now teaching, desires position by July 1 as companion-secretary or governess. 8,446, Outlook.

YOUNG woman of education and wide experience desires position of responsibility in refined home as chaperon, housekeeper-companion, or other position where executive ability is necessary. Reference. 8,443, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

FRENCH lady, years' experience, wants summer position tutoring, coaching, traveling. Excellent references. 8,393, Outlook.

YOUNG college graduate, trained kindergartner, desires summer position. 8,420, Outlook.

HARVARD student, senior, desires position either as tutor or in summer camp. Is excellent chauffeur and good athlete. References. 8,432, Outlook.

YOUNG woman, experienced, good qualifications and references, wishes position for July and August as tutor, governess, or companion. Personal interview and references may be had upon application to E. M. Smith, 1012 Elm St., Peekskill, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED teacher, executive, physical education, recreation, desires summer position in camp or recreation work. 8,442, Outlook.

TEACHER desires position with children between the ages four to twelve for the summer months. 8,444, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED teacher of children (9–15 years), companion, chaperon. Available June 15. 8,447, Outlook.

SPECIALLY trained, experienced teacher will tutor in college preparatory English or read aloud during vacation. 8,452, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

M. W. Wightman & Co. Shopping Agency, established 1895. No charge; prompt delivery. 44 West 22d St., New York.

COLLEGE woman wants little children to care for at her country home. $25–$30 weekly. Box 184, Kent, Conn.

MEDICAL STUDENT and wife will take two boys eight to ten at summer cottage in Michigan from June till October. $20 per week each. Personal interview and best of references required. 8,349, Outlook.

WANTED—Young women to take nine months' course in nursing. Frances Parker Memorial Home, New Brunswick, N. J.

MISS Guthman, New York shopper, will send anything on approval. Services free. References required. 309 West 99th St.

MULLER-Walle branch training class for teachers of lip-reading. Beginning July 5. Summer Schools, Chautauqua, N. Y.

WANTED — Defective persons to board. Address W, Pawling, N. Y.

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are made of the finest pen steel, painstakingly fashioned and finished. The result is the smoothest writing—the longest wearing—*the best pens made.*

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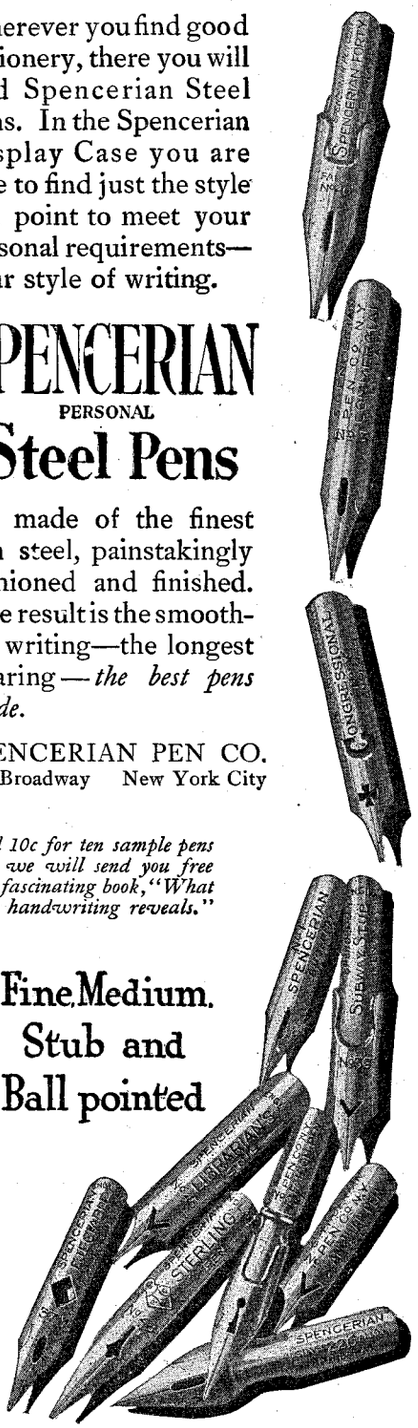
349 Broadway New York City

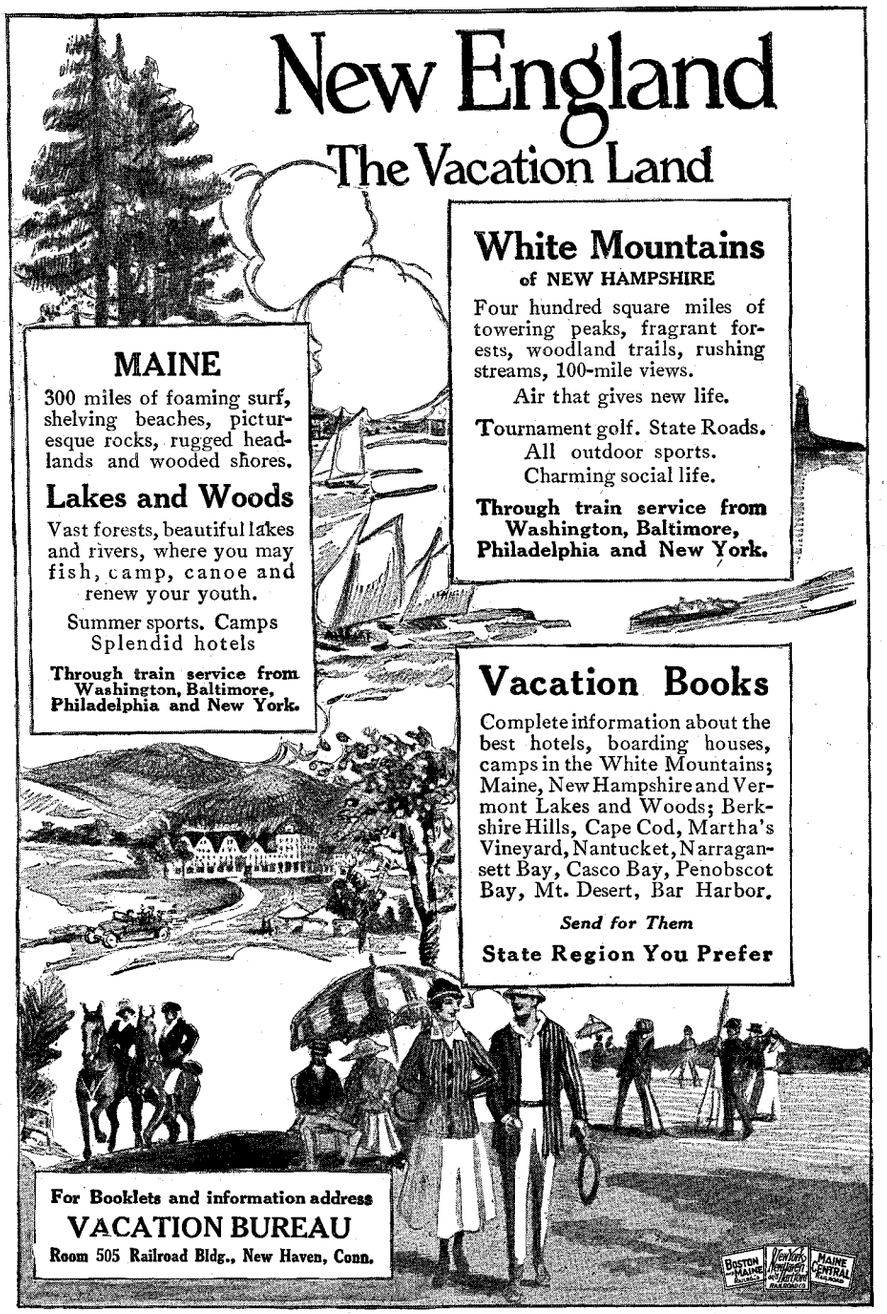
Send 10c for ten sample pens and we will send you free that fascinating book, "What your handwriting reveals."



Fine, Medium, Stub and Ball pointed

"NO NIGHT THERE"
(The "City Four-Square")
A beautiful Sacred song for Church or Home
50c per copy postpaid
The Biglow & Main Co., 156 5th Ave., N. Y.

PURITY CROSS
Deviled Ham
with Chopped Olives
A spread de luxe of exceeding deliciousness—costing no more than plain Deviled Ham
MADE BY A MASTER CHEF IN A MODEL KITCHEN
Handy Tins—All Quality Stores
FREE BOOKLET
"The Daily Menu Maker"
PURITY CROSS MODEL KITCHEN
ORANGE, NEW JERSEY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White Mountains
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Four hundred square miles of towering peaks, fragrant forests, woodland trails, rushing streams, 100-mile views.
Air that gives new life.
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MAINE
300 miles of foaming surf, shelving beaches, picturesque rocks, rugged headlands and wooded shores.
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Vast forests, beautiful lakes and rivers, where you may fish, camp, canoe and renew your youth.
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Complete information about the best hotels, boarding houses, camps in the White Mountains; Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont Lakes and Woods; Berkshire Hills, Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Narragansett Bay, Casco Bay, Penobscot Bay, Mt. Desert, Bar Harbor.
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THE NEW NATIONALISM
By Theodore Roosevelt
With a Historical Summary by Lyman Abbott

Published by The Outlook Company in 1911 and republished in May, 1920

A collection of important public addresses delivered by Mr. Roosevelt in August and September, 1910, in the course of a journey of over five thousand miles through fourteen States.

In his speech at the Labor Day Celebration in Fargo, North Dakota, on September 5, 1910, he defined with wonderful vision the issues between Labor and Capital which are now causing such acute unrest—not only in our own country but throughout the entire civilized world.

The volume consists of nearly 300 pages and is attractively bound in dark-green cloth. Price $1.50, sent by mail, postpaid, to any address in the United States upon receipt of remittance by check or money order.

THE OUTLOOK COMPANY, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York

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RIBBON DENTAL CREAM

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

What Should a Safe, Efficient Dentifrice Be?

. . . it should be a *cleanser*—and that alone.

It should not contain harmful acids or harsh grit. It should be mild and make no claim to be a medicine. And it should taste so delicious that the twice-a-day brushing is a treat, not a task.

Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream is all of this—safe, sane and delicious.

It is safe for every member of the family—recommended by dentists for what it does and for what it does not do and makes no claim to do.

Colgate's is Recommended by More Dentists Than Any Other Dentifrice

Sold everywhere—or send 2c for generous trial tube

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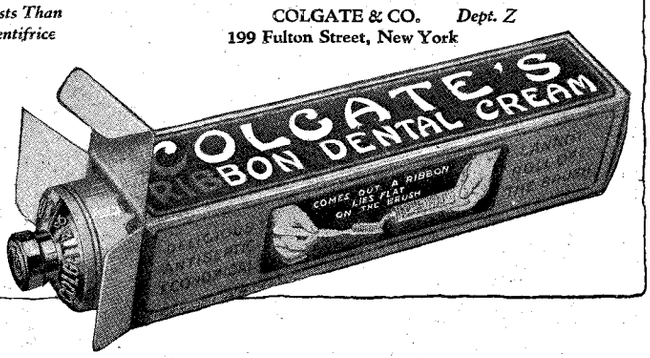

To the Subscribers of The Outlook—

The Okolona Industrial School, at Okolona, Mississippi, is making fine American Negroes better educated American citizens. The progress of that race will have material influence on the progress of our country.

Will you send even a small amount to help this splendid work in one of the important Negro schools of the South? Please make check payable to Okolona Industrial School, and mail it to Post Office Box No. 774, City Hall Station, New York City.

Write for more information and find out what a wonderful opportunity and privilege is yours to help the Negro help himself.

BY THE WAY

Apropos of the popular interest in the ouija board, a correspondent says: "An experiment in unconscious cerebration may be made in this way. Take a five-cent piece and to it attach a fine silk thread with a bit of sealing wax. Then take an empty tumbler and suspend the nickel in the center of the glass, holding the thread tightly between the thumb and finger and resting the elbow on the 'funny bone.' Then, without conscious volition of the muscles, *think* of its movement east, west, north, or south, or returning to the center. You will find that the coin will obey the thought, although you give consciously no direction for the movement."

"Karikaturen," of Christiania, Norway, prints this under the head of "Modern Spiritism:"

Widow Hansen—"Now, children, be good while I am out. Remember papa is in the table leg watching you."

Among curiosities that war conditions have brought to the market is "a splendid length of early rose-point lace" which is supposed to be the work of Mary Queen of Scots. It is offered for sale by the Irish nuns of Ypres, to whose convent it is said to have been given by King James II. The nuns, having lost their estates and home during the war, have been obliged to sell the relics that they have treasured through nearly four centuries.

The demand for steamship accommodations for travelers going to Europe is shown by the following advertisement in a New York daily paper:

> Wanted, steamer reservations: first-class accommodations wanted on any steamer sailing between the 8th and 22d of May to any European port. Address ———, etc.

That the supply is ready for the demand may be seen by the following advertisement in the same paper:

> For sale, on steamer Mauretania, sailing May 22, choice cabin with bath, deck D; best price over $2,000 accepted. Address ———, etc.

"For two centuries and a half," says the "Argonaut," "the Chan family of China has been Christian, having been converted by the early Jesuit missionaries and adhering to their adopted faith despite severe and continued persecution." Father Chan Pec Tok, a fine representative of the family, has been in America recently after spending several years in Europe fitting himself for missionary work among his people. He was ordained in the Jesuit college at Louvain, and, like many Jesuits, is an accomplished linguist, speaking English, Spanish, Italian, French, Portuguese, and Dutch.

American motion pictures are very popular in Brazil. In a contest conducted by a Brazilian magazine as to the most popular movie actress Mary Pickford was first, though Dorothy Dalton won first place as the most beautiful screen actress. Among Brazilians the most popular movie actor, as decided by this contest, was Wallace Reid, with Douglas Fairbanks, William S. Hart, and Bryant Washburn following closely in the order named. "Stella Maris," "Carmen," and "Joan the Woman" were among the most popular plays.

Prince Palatine, a famous English thoroughbred horse, has been bought by an American for $250,000, which is said to be the highest price ever paid for a horse. Six

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other horses have brought over $100,000 each during recent years. It is interesting to note that in the older days Robert Bonner paid $33,000 for Dexter, a famous trotter, in 1867, while twenty years later he paid $40,000 for Maud S. Another well-known trotter in her day, Flora Temple, was sold in 1849 for $13, and nine years later, when she had become famous, for $8,000.

The Quistconck, the first of the vessels launched at the Hog Island shipyard, has already steamed over 60,000 miles, according to "Shipping," and not long ago was pronounced in perfect condition by inspectors. She was built largely by volunteer workers, "from collar-and-necktie salesmen to college professors," who received their training on this their first ship-building job. The fact that their work has stood up so well is a credit both to them and to the experienced foremen and other skilled ship-builders who bossed the job.

A subscriber sends this gentle joke at the expense of contributors to this column who have tried to locate "the largest spring in the world:"

> Speaking of the enormous springs, of which you have recently given some exceedingly interesting examples, have you heard of the immense mineral spring recently discovered in Oklahoma, that part of the old Indian Territory of our boyhood maps?
>
> It is a wonderful iron spring, and geographers and scientists have examined it very carefully, and all agree that it can be traced back hundreds of miles and that it came from a Waterbury clock in Connecticut.

A woman member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was visiting a Wyoming ranch, a subscriber writes, and found it necessary to reform many things there. She fed the cats meat privately—which gave them a taste for birds and young chickens. She had the collie come into her cabin to sleep—which made him fat and lazy and inclined him to neglect the sheep. She wanted the saddle horses put in the barn when it snowed—and they fought to get out, liking the snow and the air better. "So some of the young folks tried to get back at her by telling her about the 'side-hill goanthus,' which has legs on one side longer than the other, adapting him to his life on steep hills. They told her we had great sport in the fall driving them down onto level ground where they could run only in a small circle, owing to the arrangement of their legs, and then all you had to do was to stand in the center of the circle and hit them with a club. She flew to pieces with scorn. 'Oh, how manly, how sportsmanlike! What must you think of yourselves! Merely to stand still and kill the poor things with a great big club!' We resigned."

Chicago plans to have the largest hotel in the world. It will have 4,000 rooms and will cost $15,000,000. A theater to seat 2,500 people, four hundred kitchenettes for economical folks who wish to cook their own meals, and an entire sixteen-story unit for bachelors are features.

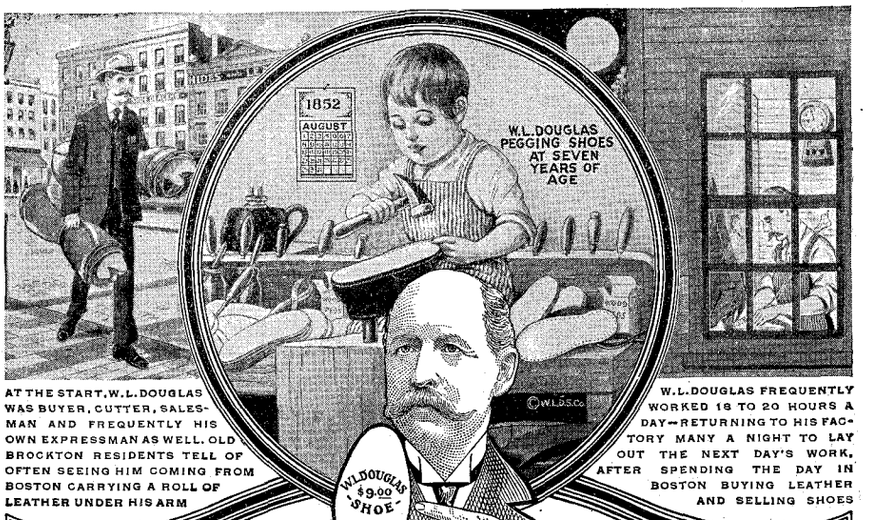
From "Tyrihans," Christiania:

Teacher—"Suppose I lend your father 1,000 kroner, which he has to pay back at the rate of 100 kroner a month. If I lend him the money on January 1, how much will he owe me on August 1?"

Peter—"Nine hundred kroner."

Teacher—"But how can that be? He would have paid back seven hundred kroner."

Peter—"You don't know my father!"


1852
AUGUST
W.L.DOUGLAS PEGGING SHOES AT SEVEN YEARS OF AGE
W.L.DOUGLAS $9.00 SHOE
AT THE START, W.L. DOUGLAS WAS BUYER, CUTTER, SALESMAN AND FREQUENTLY HIS OWN EXPRESSMAN AS WELL. OLD BROCKTON RESIDENTS TELL OF OFTEN SEEING HIM COMING FROM BOSTON CARRYING A ROLL OF LEATHER UNDER HIS ARM
W.L.DOUGLAS FREQUENTLY WORKED 18 TO 20 HOURS A DAY—RETURNING TO HIS FACTORY MANY A NIGHT TO LAY OUT THE NEXT DAY'S WORK, AFTER SPENDING THE DAY IN BOSTON BUYING LEATHER AND SELLING SHOES

BEGAN MANUFACTURING JULY. 6 1876

W. L. DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

$7.00 $8.00 $9.00 & $10.00 SHOES

BOYS' SHOES $4.50 $5.00 $5.50

W. L. Douglas shoes are sold in 107 of our own stores direct from factory to the wearer. All middlemen's profits are eliminated. W. L. Douglas $9.00 and $10.00 shoes are absolutely the best shoe values for the money in this country. W. L. Douglas name and the retail price stamped on the bottom guarantees the best shoes in style, comfort and service that can be produced for the price.

Stamping the price on every pair of shoes as a protection against high prices and unreasonable profits is only one example of the constant endeavor of W. L. Douglas to protect his customers. W. L. Douglas name on shoes is his pledge that they are the best in materials, workmanship and style possible to produce at the price. Into every pair go the results of sixty-seven years experience in making shoes, dating back to the time when W. L. Douglas was a lad of seven, pegging shoes.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centers of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York.

W. L. Douglas shoes are for sale by over 9000 shoe dealers besides our own stores. If your local dealer cannot supply you, take no other make. Order direct from the factory. Send for booklet telling how to order shoes by mail, postage free.

CAUTION.—Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes. The name and price is plainly stamped on the sole. If it has been changed or mutilated, BEWARE OF FRAUD.

W. L. Douglas President
W.L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO.
167 Spark Street,
BROCKTON, MASS.

Annual Out-of-Doors Number of The Outlook—June 9th

For many years The Outlook has devoted space in an early summer number to recreation, sport, travel, and nature study. This year's Out-of-Doors Number will be the issue of June 9 and will present a variety of articles with numerous illustrations.

This issue should be particularly valuable to summer resort advertisers. We recommend use of space in the classified Hotel Section. The rate is only sixty cents a line. Copy must reach us not later than Tuesday, June 1.

Department of Classified Advertising,
The Outlook, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York City

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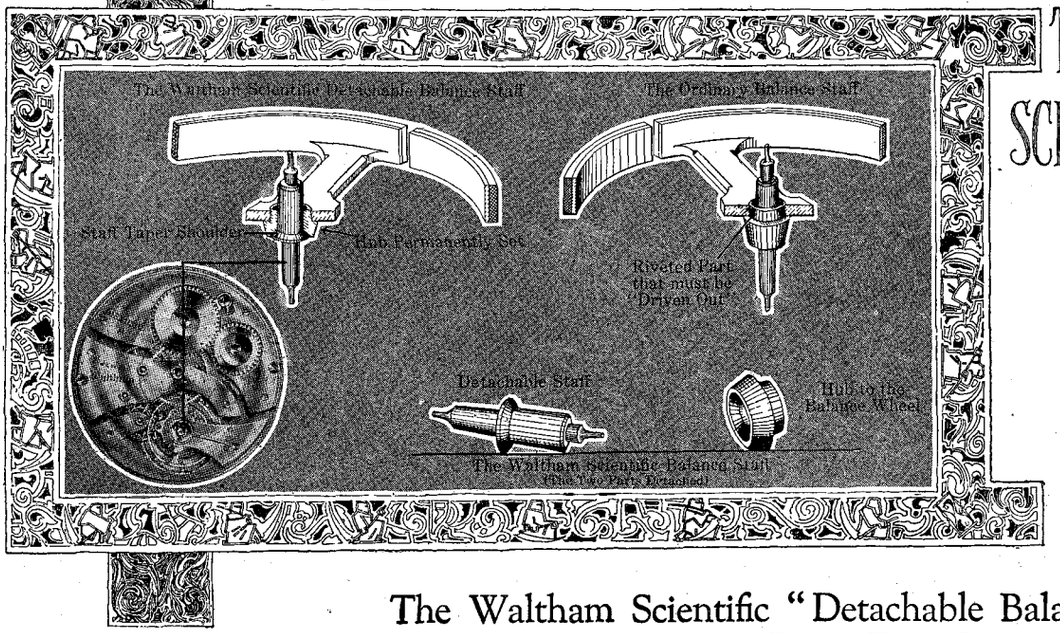

The Waltham Scientific Detachable Balance Staff
The Ordinary Balance Staff
Staff Taper Shoulder
Hub Permanently Set
Riveted Part that must be Driven Out
Detachable Staff
Hub to the Balance Wheel
The Waltham Scientific Balance Staff (Two Parts Detached)

THE MOST SCIENTIFICALLY BUILT WATCH IN THE WORLD

The Waltham Scientific "Detachable Balance Staff" that Means So Much to You in Time-keeping Accuracy

THE time-keeping accuracy of any watch depends absolutely upon the trueness (in the flat and round) of the Balance Wheel.

This trueness depends largely upon the mechanical precision with which the Balance Staff is riveted to the Balance Wheel.

In other words, if the Balance Staff is not firmly and truly located in its hub, the balance becomes eccentric or wobbly in its action, which immediately affects the time-keeping quality of the watch.

How important, then, is this exclusive development of the Waltham Scientific Detachable Balance Staff. Herein Waltham disregards the ordinary method of making the Balance Staff act as both axle and hub to the wheel.

You will note in the illustrations above that Waltham makes the Staff in two pieces. One a perfectly ground steel hub which is riveted to the Balance Wheel and is an integral part thereof. The Staff (you will note) has an accurately ground tapered shoulder which permits of its being driven to its exact seat and located accurately to the ground steel hub.

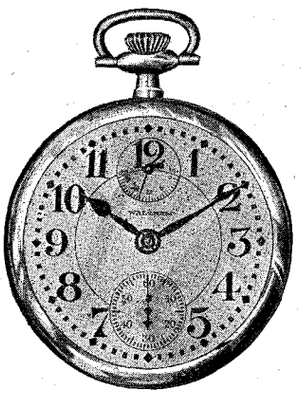
Any layman can understand that, if his watch is dropped or has a severe shock, the result will be a broken or bent Balance Staff, therefore requiring repairs in this important unit. Now a Staff which can be withdrawn easily from the hub without affecting the original, perfect assembly of the Balance Wheel assures him of continued accurate time-keeping and service from his watch.

On the other hand, when the ordinary Balance Staff is driven out of the Balance Arm for repair or replacement, the riveted part roughens and distorts the metal.

Therefore, the original aperture in the Balance Arm has been more or less destroyed, and when the new Staff is fitted, the watch repairer must rivet over enough of the metal to secure the Staff, which distorts the Balance Arm and throws the Balance Wheel out of true and poise.

The Waltham Scientific Balance Staff insures simplicity of repair and the original time-keeping quality of your watch.

This is yet another reason why your watch selection should be a Waltham.



The Vanguard
The World's Finest Railroad Watch
23 Jewels
$79 and up

This story is continued in a beautiful booklet in which you will find a liberal watch education. Sent free upon request. Waltham Watch Company, Waltham, Mass.

WALTHAM

THE WORLD'S WATCH OVER TIME

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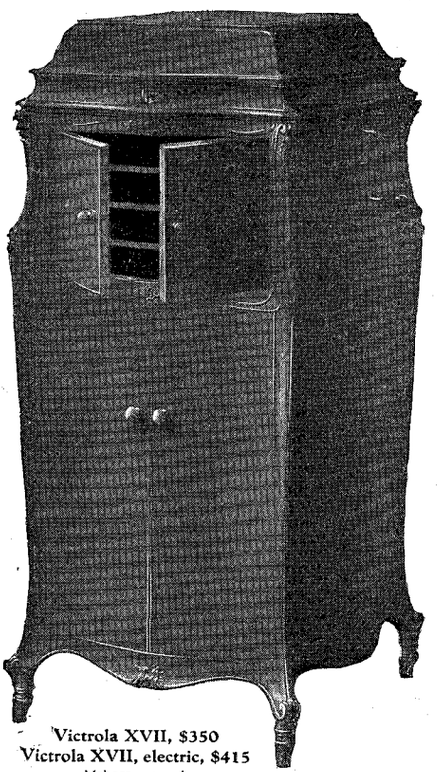
With the Victrola and Victor Records you hear the greatest artists just as they wish to be heard

Your interpretation of a piece of music may be in itself a highly artistic achievement, but not if superimposed on the interpretation of a master. It then would be neither one thing nor the other.

The Victrola is equipped with doors so that the volume of tone may be regulated to suit varying conditions. They are not intended to be used in imposing amateur "interpretations" upon those of the world's greatest artists, for that would be to lose the very thing you seek—the finest known interpretations of music.

A Victor Record of Caruso *is* Caruso himself—provided always that some less qualified person shall not tamper with what the artist himself has done.

Victrolas $25 to $1500. Victor dealers everywhere. New Victor Records on sale at all dealers on the 1st of each month.



Victrola XVII, $350
Victrola XVII, electric, $415
Mahogany or oak

VICTROLA

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is a trademarked word which identifies products manufactured by the

Victor Talking Machine Co.

Camden, New Jersey

This trademark and the trademarked word "Victrola" identify all our products. Look under the lid! Look on the label!

VICTOR TALKING MACHINE CO.
Camden, N. J.

THE OUTLOOK. June 2, 1920. Volume 125, Number 5. Published weekly by The Outlook Company at 381 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. Subscription price $5.00 a year. Entered as second-class matter, July 21, 1893, at the Post Office at New York, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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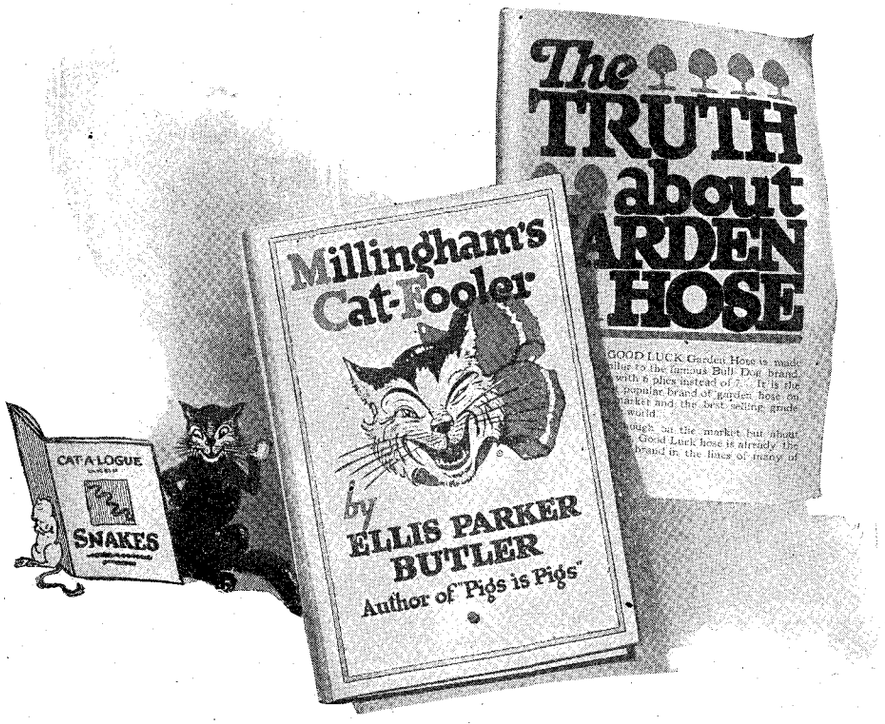

The TRUTH about GARDEN HOSE
GOOD LUCK Garden Hose is made similar to the famous Bull Dog brand with 6 plies instead of 7. It is the most popular brand of garden hose on the market and the best selling grade in the world.
Millingham's Cat-Fooler
by ELLIS PARKER BUTLER
Author of "Pigs is Pigs"
CAT-A-LOGUE
SNAKES

Do you borrow Garden Hose *or lend it?*

Whichever you do, you will enjoy Mr. Butler's inimitable garden hose story, "Millingham's Cat-Fooler," which we have obtained permission to reprint for the entertainment of our friends. 32 pages bound in boards and illustrated with amusing pictures. *Sent FREE to promote your garden hose education.* This book contains no advertising, direct or inferential. With it we enclose a pamphlet:

"*The Truth About* Garden Hose"

which tells you how to know good hose when you see it, how to get the kind of hose best suited to your needs, and how to care for it to make it wear as long as possible. A book of valuable information for every gardener, florist, garage owner, or other user of hose. Incidentally, it tells you about our three standard brands of garden hose

BULL DOG MILO
GOOD LUCK

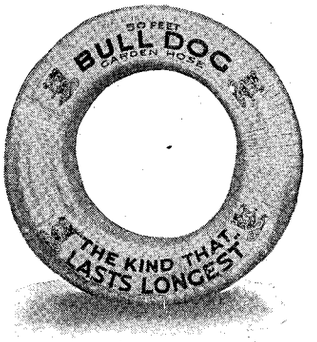
and explains why these particular brands have become within 5 years the most widely talked of hose on the market, and why one of them will exactly fit your garden hose needs. Send for these books today.

BOSTON WOVEN HOSE & RUBBER CO.

155 Portland Street, Cambridge, Mass.

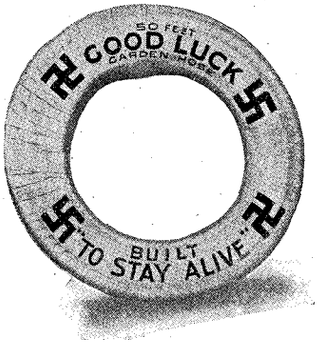
Largest makers of Garden Hose in the world and manufacturers of the famous GOOD LUCK fruit jar rubbers

The Standard Brands of
Garden Hose



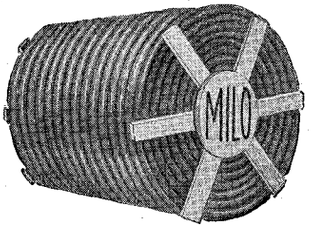
BULL DOG HOSE

has seven plies of strong rubberized sheeting, the highest grade tube of any hose made and a tough all rubber cover that wears like iron. It has been on the market forty years and letters come to us frequently telling of lengths in service from ten to fifteen years. BULL DOG costs more than ordinary hose but it is the best investment in the long run.



GOOD LUCK HOSE

GOOD LUCK hose is similar in construction to BULL DOG but is slightly lighter. It has six plies and is strong enough to stand high pressure and tough enough for hard service. It is light and easily handled and will wear for a long time.



MILO

A corrugated molded hose, the most popular brand in its class. Your dealer can cut it to any desired length. If you prefer moulded hose by all means specify MILO for its high quality and splendid construction.

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MONEY! MONEY!! MONEY!!!

The Shortest, Easiest and Surest Road to Prosperity and Supremacy

A Subtle Principle of Success

THIS SUBTLE PRINCIPLE in my hands, without education, without capital, without training, without experience, and **without study** or waste of time and without health, vitality or will power has given me the power to earn more than a **million dollars** without selling merchandise, stocks, bonds, books, drugs, appliances, or any material thing of any character.

This subtle and basic principle of success requires no will power, **no exercise**, no strength, no energy, no study, no writing, no dieting, no concentration, and no conscious deep breathing. There is nothing **to practice**, nothing to study, and nothing to sell.

This subtle and basic principle of success does not require that you practice economy or keep records, or memorize, or read, or learn, or force yourself into any action or invest in any stocks, bonds, books, or merchandise.

This subtle principle must not be confused with Metaphysics, Psychology, New Thought, Christian Science, arbitrary optimism, inspiration or faith.

No one has yet succeeded in gaining success without it.

No one has ever succeeded in failing with it.

It is absolutely the master key to success, prosperity and supremacy.

My True and Actual Experience

When I was eighteen years of age, it looked to me as though I had absolutely no chance to succeed. Fifteen months altogether in common public school was the extent of my education. I had no money. When my father died, he left me twenty dollars and fifty cents, and I was earning hardly enough to keep myself alive. I had no friends for **I was negative** and of no advantage to any one. I had no plan of life to help me solve any problem. In fact, I did not know enough to know that life is and was a real problem, even though I had an "acute problem of life" on my hands. **I was blue and despondent** and thoughts of eternal misery arose in my mind constantly. I was a living and walking worry machine.

I was tired, nervous, restless. I could not sleep. I could not digest without distress. I had no power of application. Nothing appealed to me. Nothing appeared worth doing from the fear that I could not do anything because of my poor equipment of mind and body. I felt that **I was shut out** of the world of success and I lived in a world of failure.

I was such a pauper in spirit that I blindly depended on drugs and doctors for my health, as my father before me. I was a "floater" and **depended on luck** for success. The result of this attitude on my part was greater weakness, sickness, failure, and misery as is always the case under similar conditions.

Gradually my condition became worse. I reached a degree of misery that seemed intolerable. I reached a crisis in my realization of my failure and adverse condition.

Out of this misery and failure and pauperism of spirit—out of this distress—arose within me a desperate reaction—"a final effort to live"—and through this reaction, arose within me, the discovery of the laws and principles of life, evolution, personality, mind, health, success and supremacy. Also out of this misery arose within me the discovery of the inevitable laws and principles of failure and sickness and inferiority.

When I discovered that I had unconsciously been employing the principles of failure and sickness, I immediately began to use the principles of success and supremacy. **My life underwent an almost immediate change.** I overcame illness through health, weakness through power, inferior evolution by superior evolution, failure by success, and converted pauperism into supremacy.

I discovered a principle which I observed that all successful personalities employ, either consciously or unconsciously. I had but one disease—failure, and therefore there was but one cure—success, and I began to use this principle and out of its use arose my ambition, my powers, my education, my health, my success, and my supremacy, etc., etc.

You also may use this principle of success deliberately, purposefully, consciously and profitably.

Just as there is a principle of darkness, there is also a principle of failure, ill health, weakness and negativeness.

If you use the **principle of failure** consciously or unconsciously, you are sure always to be a failure. Why seek success and supremacy through blindly seeking to find your path through the maze of difficulties? Why not open your "mental eyes" through the use of this subtle success principle, and thus deliberately and purposefully and consciously and successfully advance in the direction of supremacy and away from failure and adversity?

I discovered this subtle principle—this key to success—through misery and necessity. You need never be miserable to have the benefit of this subtle principle. You may use this success principle just as successful individuals of all time, of all countries, of all races, and of all religions have used it either consciously or unconsciously, and as I am using consciously and purposefully. **It requires no education,** no preparation, no preliminary knowledge. Any one can use it. Any one can harness, employ and capitalize it, and thus put it to work for success and supremacy. Regardless of what kind of success you desire, this subtle principle is the key that opens the avenue to what you want.

It was used by

Moses	Marshal Field	
Caesar	Sarah Bernhardt	Mendelssohn
Napoleon	Galli-Curci	Beethoven
Theodore Roosevelt	Nordica	Verdi
Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy	Melba	Copernicus
	Cleopatra	Confucius
John D. Rockefeller	Alexander the Great	Mohammed
Herbert Spencer		Cicero
Emerson	Edison	Demosthenes
Darwin	Newton	Aristotle
J. P. Morgan	Wanamaker	Plutarch
Harriman	Phil Armour	Christopher Columbus
Woodrow Wilson	Andrew Carnegie	
Charles Schwab	Frick	Vanderbilt
Lloyd-George	Elbert Hubbard	Marcus Aurelius
Clemenceau	Hiram Johnson	Pericles
Charles E. Hughes	Richard Mansfield	Lycurgus
Abraham Lincoln	Shakespeare	Benjamin Franklin
George Washington	Richard Wagner	

and thousands and thousands of others—the names of successful men and women of all times and of all countries and of all religions, and of all colors, make a record of the action of this Subtle Principle of success. None of these individuals could have succeeded without it. No one can succeed without it—no one can fail with it.

We Owe Each Other

Everyone realizes that human beings owe a duty to each other. Only the very lowest type of human being is selfish to the degree of wishing to profit without helping someone else. This world does not contain very great numbers of the lowest and most selfish type of human beings. Almost everyone in discovering something of value, also wants his fellowman to profit through his discovery. This is precisely my attitude. I feel that I should be neglecting my most important duty towards my fellow human beings, if I did not make every effort—every decent and honest effort—to induce everyone to also benefit to a maximum extent through the automatic use of this subtle principle.

I fully realize that it is human nature for men and women to have less confidence in this principle because I am putting it in the hands of thousands of individuals for a few pennies—at less than the actual cost of mailing, writing, composing and advertising it—but I cannot help the negative impression I thus possibly create. I must fulfill my duty just the same.

I do not urge any one to procure it because I offer it for a few pennies, but because the results are great—very great.

This subtle principle is so absolutely powerful and overmastering in its influence for good, profit, prosperity and success, that **it would be a sin if I kept it** to myself and used it only for my personal benefit.

So sure am I of the truth of my statement—so absolutely positive am I of the correctness of my assumption and so absolutely certain am I that this principle in your hands will work wonders for you that I am willing to place this principle **in your hands** for twenty-four hours at my risk and expense. You will recognize the value of this principle within twenty-four hours—in fact, almost immediately as you become conscious of it you will realize its practicability, its potency, its reality, and its power and usability for your personal profit, pleasure, advancement, prosperity and success.

Thousands of individuals claim that the information disclosing and elucidating the secret principle of success is worth a thousand dollars of any one's money. Some have written that they would not take a million dollars for it.

You will wonder that I do not charge a thousand dollars for this information—for disclosing this principle, after you get it into your possession and realize its tremendous power and influence.

I have derived such tremendous results—amazing results from its power, that I want every man, woman and matured child to have this key to success, prosperity and wealth. This is why I am willing to send it to any one—to any address—on approval without a single penny in advance.

You would never forgive me, and I could never forgive myself, nor could the creative forces of the Universe forgive us, if I failed to bring you to the point of using this subtle principle of success! **You would never forgive me** if I failed to do for you that which you would do for me, if our positions were reversed.

SEND NO MONEY. Just sign and mail the coupon and you will receive by return mail the Master principle "THE SUBTLE PRINCIPLE OF SUCCESS" the equal of which you have never seen.

If this subtle principle of success does not solve your every problem, it will cost you absolutely nothing.

ALOIS P. SWOBODA, 727 Berkeley Building West 44th Street, New York City

You may send me, at your risk, "THE SUBTLE PRINCIPLE OF SUCCESS."

I promise to either re-mail it to you, within twenty-four hours of its receipt by me, or to send you One Dollar.

It is understood that I am to be under no other obligation, neither now nor later.

Name .....
(Write plainly)

Address .....State.....

City .....

Notice.—If you send One Dollar today, with coupon, it will be refunded to you, if you are not completely satisfied. You are to be the sole judge.

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